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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 10, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

HELP THE MINERS.
Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.
WHOLE NO. 168

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT UNANIMOUSLY SUSTAINS ORGANIZED LABOR'S CONTENTIONS

DECISION EPITOMIZED.

The International Harvester Company of America asked the United States Supreme Court to annul a decision of the Missouri State Supreme Court, which held that the Harvester Company violated the anti-trust law of that state. One of the company's main points was that the law in question "arbitrarily discriminates between persons making or selling products and commodities and persons selling labor and service of all kinds."

The United States Supreme Court sustained the Missouri law and held that legislatures had the right to make distinctions between organizations for trade and organizations of workers.

The court said, in effect, that if the Harvester Company's position was right, "a combination of all the great industrial enterprises could not be condemned unless the law applied as well to a combination of maidservants or to infants' nurses, whose humble functions preclude effective combination." "Admit exceptions to this rule," said [illegible] you admit the power of the legislature to select them."

Therefore, the Missouri legislature had the right to pass an anti-trust law that did not include trade unions.

The court made clear its views that the legislature had the right to classify labor and property and held that this classification was perfectly legal. The case of State vs. Standard Oil, 218 Mo. 1, 370, 372, was quoted: "It must be borne in mind that the differentiation between labor and property is so great that they do not belong to the same general classification of rights, or things, and have never been so recognized by the common law or legislative enactments."

The decision is printed in full. It is of far-reaching importance to the trade union movement in its campaign for exemption from trust classification, as it completely demolishes the claims of our opponets that if Congress passes the Clayton anti-trust bill, with its labor exemption clause, this will be "class legislation."

Mr. Justice McKenna delivered the opinion, which was agreed to by the entire bench.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 166—October Term, 1913.

International Harvester Company of America, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri, on the information of its Attorney General—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, June 8, 1914.

Information in the nature of quo warranto brought in the Supreme Court of the State to exclude plaintiff in error from the corporate rights, privileges and franchises exercised or enjoyed by it under the laws of the State, that they be forfeited, and all or such portion of its property as the court may deem proper be confiscated or in lieu thereof a fine be imposed upon it in "punishment of the perversion, usurpation, abuse and misuse of franchises."

The ground of the action is the alleged violation of the statutes of the State passed respectively in 1899 and 1909 and entitled "Pools, Trusts and Conspiracies" and "Pools, Trusts [illegible] Conspiracies and Discriminations."

The facts alleged in the information are these: Plaintiff in error is a Wisconsin corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements, binders, mowers, etc., and was licensed on the 5th of April, 1862, to do business in Missouri under the name of the Milwaukee Harvester Company, and on September 18, 1902, became licensed to do and engaged in such business in the State. In that year the International Harvester Company of New Jersey was organized with a capital stock of $120,000,000 for the purpose of effecting a combination of plaintiff in error and certain other companies to restrain competition in the manufacture and sale of such agricultural implements in Missouri, and the New Jersey company has maintained plaintiff in error as its sole selling agent in Missouri. Before the combination the companies combined were competitors of one another and of other corporations, individuals and partnerships engaged in the same business in the State and that thereby the people of the State, and particularly the retail dealers and farmers of the State, received the benefit of competition in the purchase and sale of farm implements. The combination was designed and made with a view to lessen, and it tended to lessen, free competition in such implements, and thereby the said corporations entered into and became members of a pool, trust, combination and agreement. In furtherance thereof and for the purpose of giving the International Harvester Company of New Jersey a monopoly of the business of manufacturing and selling agricultural implements in the State, and for the purpose of preventing competition in the sale thereof, plaintiff in error has compelled the retail dealers in each county of the State who desire to handle and sell or act as agent for it to refrain from selling implements manufactured or sold by competing companies or persons. By reason thereof competition in such implements has been restrained, prices controlled, the quantity of such implements has been fixed and limited, and plaintiff in error has been able to secure, and for several years enjoy, from 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the business, all to the great damage and loss of the people of the State, and by reason of its participation in the pool, trust and combination and by reason of the acts and things done by it plaintiff in error has been guilty of an illegal, wilful and malicious perversion and abuse of its franchises, privileges and licenses granted to it by the State.

The answer of plaintiff in error denied that it had become a party to any combination or that in its transactions there was any purpose to restrain or lessen competition, or that trade had been or was restrained.

The case was referred to a special commissioner to take the evidence and report his conclusions. He found, as alleged in the information, that the International Harvester Company of New Jersey was a combination of the properties and business of formerly competing harvester companies, and plaintiff in error being one of such companies and, thereafter by selling the New Jersey company's products in Missouri, had violated the Missouri statutes against pools, trusts and conspiracies.

In exceptions to the report of the special commissioner plaintiff in error urged that the statute of Missouri violated the equality clause and due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, "(1) Because said statute arbitrarily discriminates between persons making or selling products and commodities and persons selling labor and service of all kinds: In that each section of said statute applies only to articles of merchandise and not to labor or services and the like, the prices of which are equally and similarly determined by competition, and may be equally and similarly the subject of combination and conspiracy to the detriment of the public. (2) Because said statute arbitrarily discriminates between the makers and the sellers of products and commodities and the purchasers thereof: It prohibits manufacturers and sellers from making contracts or arrangements intended or tending to increase the market price of the articles they make or sell, but does not prohibit purchasers from combining to fix or reduce the market price of the commodities or articles to be purchased by them. (3) Because said statute, as construed by the Commissioner, unreasonably and arbitrarily interferes with plaintiff in error's right to make proper and reasonable business contracts, and deprives it of property rights in respect thereto."

These exceptions were urged and argued in the Supreme Court upon the filing of the commissioner's report. Judgment was entered upon the report, in which it was adjudged that by reason of the violation of the statutes of the State as charged in the information, plaintiff in error had forfeited the license theretofor granted to it to do business in the State, and it was adjudged that the license be forfeited and canceled and the company ousted from its rights and franchises granted by the State to do business in the State, and a fine of $50,000 was imposed upon it. It was, however, provided that upon payment of the fine on or before the first of January, 1912, and immediately ceasing all connection with the International Harvester Company of New Jersey and the corporations and copartnerships with which it had combined, and not continuing and maintaining the unlawful agreement and combination with them to lessen and destroy competition in the sale of the enumerated farm implements and giving satisfactory evidence thereof to the court, the judgment of ouster should be suspended. The company was given until March 1, 1912, "to file its proof of willingness" to comply with the judgment. It was also adjudged that upon a subsequent violation of the statute "the suspension of the writ of ouster shall be removed" by the court "and absolute ouster be enforced," and to that end the court retained "its full and complete jurisdiction over the cause." 237 Mo. 369.

A motion is made to dismiss on the ground that plaintiff in error in its answer simply denied that it had violated the anti-trust laws of the State, and, it is contended, that by not alleging in its answer that those laws violated the Constitution of the United States it waived such defense. It is further contended that because the Federal right was not asserted in the answer the Supreme Court of the State could not have considered and did not consider or decide it. Decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri are cited to sustain the contentions. The decisions declare the proposition that constitutional questions must be raised at the first opportunity or, as it is expressed in one of the cases (Brown v. Railway Co., 175 Mo. 1), "the protection of the Constiution must be timely and properly invoked in the trial court."

In Milling Company v. Black, 242 Mo. 31, it is said: "The ruling of this court is that so grave a question (constitutional question) must be lodged at the first opportunity, or it will be deemed to have been waived. If it can be properly and naturally raised in the pleadings, and thereby be a question lodged in the record proper, such is the time and place to raise it," and that it is too late to raise the question after judgment in a motion for new trial. In Hertzler v. Railway Co., 218 Mo. 1, it was held: "A motion for a new trial was not the first door for the question to enter, and in our later decisions we have ruled that a question of such gravity must be raised as soon as orderly procedure will allow. This in order that the trial court may be treated fairly and the question got into the case under correct safeguards and earmarked as of substance and not mere color."

It is manifest, we think, that the court only intended to express the condition of appellate review to be that in the trial court constitutional questions should not be reserved until the case had gone to judgment on other issues, and then used to secure a new trial. The principle of the rulings is satisfied in the case at bar. It is, as we have seen, an original proceeding in the Supreme Court and upon the report of the commissioner which brought the case to the court for decision of the issues and questions involved in it the Federal questions were made "under correct safeguards and earmarked as of substance and not mere color." It is true the court has not referred to them in its opinion, but we cannot regard its silence as a condemnation of the time or manner at or in which they were raised. The motion to dismiss is, therefore, denied.

The assignments of error necessarily involve a consideration of the statutes. The relevant provisions are contained in section 10301 of the Revised Statutes of the State of 1909, and section 8966 of the Revised Statutes of 1899.

Section 10301 provides, "that all arrangements, contracts, agreements, combinations or understandings made or entered into between two or more persons, designed or made with a view to lessen, or which tend to lessen, lawful trade, or full and free competition in the importation, transportation, manufacture or sale" in the State "of any product, commodity or article, or thing bought or sold," and all such arrangements, etc., "which are designed or made with a view to increase, or which tend to increase, the market price of any product, commodity or article or thing, of any class or kind whatsoever, bought and sold," are declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void, and those offending "shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and punished" as provided.

Section 8966 provides that arrangements, etc., such as described in section 10301, having like purpose, and all such arrangements, etc., "whereby and under the terms of which it is proposed, stipulated, provided, agreed or understood that any person, association of persons or corporations doing business in" the State, "shall deal in selling or offer for sale" in the State "any particular or specific article, product or commodity, and shall not during the continuance or existence of any such arrangement, * * * deal in, sell, or offer for sale," in the State, "any competing article, product or commodity," are declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void; and any person offending "shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to the penalties" provided.

By section 10304 of the Revised Statutes of 1909 it is provided that domestic offending corporations shall forfeit their charters and all or any part of their property as shall be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction, or be fined in lieu of the forfeiture of charters or of property.

Foreign offending corporations shall forfeit their right to do business in the State, with forfeiture also of property or, in lieu thereof, the payment of a fine.

In State vs. Standard Oil Co., 218 Mo. 1, 370, 372, the Supreme Court held that the anti-trust statutes of the State "are limited in their scope and operations to persons and corporations dealing in commodities, and do not include combinations of persons engaged in labor pursuits." And, justifying the statutes against a charge of illegal discrimination, the court further said that "it must be borne in mind that the differentiation between labor and property is so great that they do not belong to the same general classification of rights, or things, and have never been so recognized by the common law or legislative enactments."

Accepting the construction put upon the statute, but contesting its legality as thus construed, plaintiff in error makes three contentions, (1) The statutes as so construed unreasonably and arbitrarily limit the right of contract; (2) discriminate between the vendors of commodities and the vendors of labor and services, and (3) between vendors and purchasers of commodities.

(1). The specification under this head is that the Supreme Court found, it is contended, benefit—not injury—to the public had resulted from the alleged combination. Granting that this is not an over-statement of the opinion the answer is immediate. It is too late in the day to assert against statutes which forbid combinations of competing companies that a particular combination was induced by good intentions and has had some good effect. Armour Packing Co. v. United States, 209 U. S. 56, 62; Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. vs. United States, 226 U. S. 20, 49. The purpose of such statutes is to secure competition and preclude combinations which tend to defeat it. And such is explicitly the purpose and policy of the Missouri statutes; and they have been sustained by the Supreme Court. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which precludes a State from adopting and enforcing such policy. To so decide would be stepping backwards. Carroll v. Greenwich Ins. Co. 199 U. S. 401; Central Lumber Co. v. South Dakota, 226 U. S. 157.

It is true that the Supreme Court did not find a definite abuse of its powers by plaintiff in error, but it did find that there was an offending against the statute, a union of able competitors, and a cessation of their competition, and the court said: "Some of the smaller concerns that were competitors in the market have ceased their struggle for existence and retired from the field." This is one of the results which the statute was intended to prevent, the unequal struggle of individual effort against the power of combination. The preventing of the engrossment of trade is as definitely the object of the law as is price regulation of commodities, its prohibition being against combinations "made with a view to lessen or which tend to lessen, lawful trade or full and free competition in the importation, transportation, manufacture, or sale of any commodity, or article or thing bought or sold." See Standard Oil Co. vs. United States, 221 U. S. 1; United States v. American Tobacco Co., Id. 106; United States v. Patten, 225 U. S. 525.

(2) and (3). These contentions may be considered together, both involving a charge of discrimination—the one because the law does not embrace vendors of labor, the other because it does not cover purchasers of commodities as well as vendors of them. Both, therefore, invoke a consideration of the power of classification which may be exerted in the legislation of the State. And we shall presently see that power has very broad range. A classification is not invalid because of simple inequality. We said in Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. Matthews, 174 U. S. 96, 106, by Mr. Justice Brewer, "The very idea of classification is that of inequality, so that it goes without saying that the fact of inequality in no manner determines the matter of constitutionality." Therefore, it may be there is restraint of competition in a combination of laborers and in a combination of purchasers, but that does not demonstrate that legislation which does not include either combination is illegal. Whether it would have been better policy to have made such comprehensive classification it is not our province to decide. In other words, whether a combination of wage earners or purchasers of commodities called for repression by law under the conditions in the State was for the legislature of the State to determine.

In Carroll v. Greenwich Ins. Co., supra, a statute of Iowa was considered which made it unlawful for two or more fire insurance companies doing business in the State, or their officers or agents, to make or enter into combinations or agreements in relation to the rates to be charged for insurance, and certain other matters. The provision was held invalid by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa on the ground of depriving of liberty of contract secured by the Fourteenth Amendment and of the equal protection of the laws. This court reversed the decision, saying, after stating that there was a general statute of Iowa which prohibited combinations to fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity or to limit the quantity of the same produced or sold in the State, "Therefore, the act in question does little if anything more than apply and work out the policy of the general law in a particular case." Again, "If an evil is specially experienced in a particular branch of business, the Constitution embodies no prohibition of laws confined to the evil, or doctrinaire requirement that they should be couched in all-embracing terms." And, "If the legislature of the State of Iowa deems it desirable artificially to prevent, so far as it can, the substitution of combination for competition, this court cannot say that fire insurance may not present so conspicuous an example of what the legislature thinks an evil as to justify special treatment. The imposition of a more specific liability upon life and health insurance companies was held valid in Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Mettler, 185 U. S. 308." Other cases were also cited in illustration.

Carroll v. Greenwich Ins. Co., supra, is especially apposite. It contains the elements of the case at bar and a decision upon them. It will be observed that the statute, which it was said declared the general policy of Iowa, was a prohibition against a combination of producers and sellers. There was the same distinction, therefore, between vendors and purchasers of commodities as in the Missouri statute and the same omission of prohibition of combinations of vendors of labor and services as in the Missouri law. The distinction and omission were continued when the policy of the State was extended to insurance companies. The law was not condemned because it went no farther—because it did not prohibit the combination of all trades, businesses and persons. We held that the omission was not for judicial cognizance, and that a court could not say that fire insurance might not present so conspicuous an example of what the legislature might think an evil "as to justify special treatment."

We might leave the discussion with that and the other cases. They decide that we are helped little in determining the legality of a legislative classification by making broad generalizations, and it is for a broad generalization that the plaintiff in error contends—indeed, a generalization which includes all the activities and occupations of life, and there is an enumeration of wage earners in emphasis of the discrimination in which manufacturers and sellers are singled out from all others. The contention is deceptive, and yet it is earnestly urged in various ways which it would extend this opinion too much to detail. "In dealing with restraints of trade," it is said, "the proper basis of classification is obviously neither in commodities nor services, nor in persons, but in restraints." A law to be valid, therefore, is the inflexible deduction, cannot distinguish between "restraints," but must apply to all restraints, whatever their degree or effect or purpose, and that because the Missouri statute has not this universal operation it offends against the equality required by the Fourteenth Amendment. This court has decided many times that a legislative classification does not have to possess such comprehensive extent.

Classification must be accommodated to the problems of legislation, and we decided in Ozan Lumber Co. v. Union County Bank, 207 U. S. 251, that it may depend upon degrees of evil without being arbitrary or unreasonable. We repeated the ruling in Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Co. v. Worst, Id. 338, in Engel v. O'Malley, 219 U. S. 128, in Mutual Loan Co. vs. Martell, 222 U. S. 225, and again in German Alliance Insurance Company v. Lewis, 233 U. S. 389, 418. In the latter case a distinction was sustained against a charge of discrimination between stock fire insurance companies and farmers' mutual insurance companies insuring farm property. If this power of classification did not exist, to what straits legislation would be brought. We may illustrate by the examples furnished by plaintiff in error. In the enumeration of those who, it is contended, by combination are able to restrain trade are included, among others, "persons engaged in domestic service" and "nurses," and because these are not embraced in the law, plaintiff in error, it is contended, although a combination of companies uniting the power of $120,000,000 and able thereby to engross 85 per cent or 90 per cent of the trade in agricultural implements, is nevertheless beyond the competency of the legislature to prohibit. As great as the contrast is, a greater one may be made. Under the principle applied a combination of all the great industrial enterprises (and why not railroads as well?) could not be condemned unless the law applied as well to a combination of maidservants or to infants' nurses, whose humble functions preclude effective combination. Such contrasts and the considerations they suggest must be pushed aside by government, and a rigid and universal classification applied, is the contention of the plaintiff in error; and to this the contention must come. Admit exceptions, and you admit the power of the legislature to select them. But it may be said the comparison of extremes is forensic, and, it may be fallacious; that there may be powerful labor combinations as well as powerful industrial combinations, and weak ones of both, and that the law to be valid cannot distinguish between strong and weak offenders. This may be granted (Engel v. O'Malley, supra), but the comparisons are not without value in estimating the contentions of plaintiff in error. The foundation of our decision is, of course, the power of classification which a legislature may exercise, and the cases we have cited, as well as others which may be cited, demonstrate that some latitude must be allowed to the legislative judgment in selecting the "basis of community." We have said that it must be palpably arbitrary to authorize a judicial review of it, and that it cannot be disturbed by the courts "unless they can see clearly that there is no fair reason for the law that would not require with equal force its extension to others whom it leaves untouched." Mo., Kan. & Tex. Ry. Co. v. May, 194 U. S. 267, 269; Williams v. State of Ark., 217 U. S. 79, 90; Watson v. State of Maryland, 218 U. S. 173, 179.

The instances of these cases are instructive. In the first there was a difference made between land owners as to liability for permitting certain noxious grasses to go to seed on the lands. In the second, the statute passed on made a difference between business in the solicitation of patronage on railroad trains and at depots. In the third a difference based on the evidence of qualification of physicians was declared valid.

In Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Milling Co., 218 U. S. 406, a distinction was made between common carriers in the power to limit liability for negligence. In Engel v. O'Malley, supra, a distinction between bankers was sustained; and in Provident Savings Institution v. Malone, 221 U. S. 660, deposits in savings banks were distinguished from deposits in other banks in the application of the statute of limitations.

Other cases might be cited whose instances illustrate the same principle and in which this court has refused to accept the higher generalizations urged as necessary to the fulfilment of the constitutional guaranty of the equal protection of the law, and in which we, in effect, held that it is competent for a legislature to determine upon what differences a distinction may be made for the purpose of statutory classification between objects otherwise having resemblances. Such power, of course, cannot be arbitrarily exercised. The distinction made must have reasonable basis. Magoun v. Illinois Trust, &c. Bank, 170 U. S. 283; Clark v. Kansas City, 176 U. S. 124; Gundling v. Chicago, 177 U. S. 183; Petit v. Minnesota, 177 U. S. 164; Williams v. Fears, 179 U. S. 270; American Sugar Refining Co. v. Louisiana, 179 U. S. 89; Griffith v. Connecticut, 218 U. S. 563; Chicago, R. I. & Pac. Ry. Co., 219 U. S. 453, 466; Lindsay v. Natural Carbonic Gas Co., 220 U. S. 61, 79; Fifth Avenue Coach Co. v. New York, 221 U. S. 467; Murphy v. California, 225 U. S. 623; Rosenthal v. New York, 226 U. S. 269, 270; Mo., Kan. & Tex. Ry. v. Cade, 233 U. S.——.

And so in the case at bar: Whether the Missouri statute should have set its condemnation on restraints generally, prohibiting combined action for any purpose and to everybody, or confined it as the statute does to manufacturers and vendors of articles and permitting it to purchasers of such articles; prohibiting it to sellers of commodities and permitting it to sellers of services, was a matter of legislative judgment and we cannot say that the distinctions made are palpably arbitrary, which we have seen is the condition of judicial review. It is to be remembered that the question presented is of the power of the legislature, not the policy of the exercise of the power. To be able to find fault, therefore, with such policy is not to establish the invalidity of the law based upon it.

It is said that the statute as construed by the Supreme Court of the State comes within our ruling in Connelly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co., 184 U. S. 540, but we do not think so. If it did we should, of course, apply that ruling here.

Judgment affirmed.

ANTI-SCREEN LAW TO STAND

Washington, June 20.—The United States Supreme court has refused to issue a restraining order to hold up the operation of the Green anti-screen law, passed by the last session of the Ohio legislature. The application was filed by A. C. Dustin, of Cleveland, representing the Rail and River Coal company, and was directed against the Ohio Industrial Commission, which would have been prohibited from enforcing the law. The act was introduced by State Senator Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America and was made a law despite the vigorous opposition of Ohio coal operators.

This law has been urged by the miners for twenty years, and have protested against the use of screens at the mines by operators. Miners in that state are not paid for the coal that passes through these screens, although the operator markets it. The anti-screen law would abolish this practice and it has been resisted by the operators. A commission created by the legislature to investigate the question reported in favor of the miners. The operators appealed to the courts, but the action of the United States Supreme court practically assures that Ohio hereafter will operate mines under the run-of-mine basis.

JOB BROKER CONVICTED.

Detroit, June 20.—It took a jury five minutes to find Frank Miller, of the Globe Labor Supply Bureau guilty of violating the labor laws. According to Labor Commissioner James V. Cunningham, Miller solicited trade on the street, almost entirely among foreigners. After he had lured them to his office, he demanded $4 for getting them jobs. After the men had paid, Miller issued "receipts" on formal blanks of an insurance company, with which Miller claimed to be connected and mentioned nothing of money received for the jobs.

EMPLOYERS INCREASE WAGES.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 20.—Employing horseshoers have signed a union shop agreement with the Horseshoers' union which carries an increase of 25 cents a day, making $3.25. Saturday half holidays during the months of June, July, August, and September, with full pay, are agreed to, as is the closing the rest of the year at 4 o'clock on Saturdays.

ARE READY TO MAKE AWARDS

New York, June 20.—Chairman Dowling, of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission, announces that everything is in readiness for July 1, when the new law becomes effective. Mr. Dowling said that the law would substitute a humanitarian system for the barbaric methods of awarding damages to people who have been injured or crippled in industrial accidents. Mr. Dowling said it had been estimated by competent authorities that about two million persons would be affected by the act, all of whom will have to be insured against loss of compensation in the event of injury. The law does not govern in the cases of farm labor or servants.

"The new law," Mr. Dowling added, "was enacted principally because of the gross injustice to persons injured through no fault of their own, in the pursuit of a livelihood. The present method of settlement between employer and employe invariably results in a lawsuit, which drags in the courts for several years with the result that the award for the injuries is usually absorbed by lawyers, witnesses, and experts.

"Now the unfortunate one will get it all, and at a time when the need for the money is greatest, and, further, the compensation cannot be assigned, sold or given away. In short, the new law places the burden on the particular industry which occasioned the damage, and not upon the community or charitable and benevolent persons."

John Mitchell, ex-vice president of the American Federation of Labor and ex-president of the United Mine Workers of America, is a member of this commission.

FAVOR MINIMUM WAGE.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—The Detroit Federation of Labor will circulate petitions asking that the people be given a chance to vote on the question of a minimum wage for municipal workers when the charter amendments are submitted. The proposed bill provides that contractors violating the law may be punished by a fine of $50 to $300 for each offense, or ten to thirty days in jail.

AGAINST CONVENTION.

Boston, June 20.—By a vote of 106 to 90 the House of Representatives sustained the report of a committee which recommended that the bill for holding a constitutional convention ought not to pass. One speaker who favored the proposal declared that the constitution of this state is antiquated and archaic.

WAGES BY 'UNWRITTEN LAW'

New York, June 20.—A wage standard set by "unwritten law" is favored by the big department store of Gimbel Brothers, according to the testimony of an official before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which is holding hearings in this city. When asked what was the minimum wage in the Gimbel store, the witness asserted that "there was no fixed minimum, but that there was an unwritten law which prevails in employing help to pay not less than $6 per week." Incidentally the labor union representatives on the commission took the occasion virtually to force admissions from the store managers that they would either remain neutral or actively aid or agree to the formation of unions among their own store employes, should the attempt be made to unionize those establishments.

The merchants agreed to remain neutral in this case and will not discharge an employe "if," as one employer said, "unionism alone is involved." Miss Gertrude B. Beeks, a well-known social worker, advocated the establishment of conciliation boards by the employes of all larger department stores.

"Fear of almost certain dismissal," said Miss Beeks, "prevents saleswomen and men from making complaints over the heads of their department chief. It is peculiarly important that all complaints be heard, whether they are real and serious or only unimportant grievances, and for that reason there should be a committee to which the employes themselves can talk without reserve.

"If the department stores of New York and Brooklyn are taken individually," she said, "severe indictments could be found against some of them. Among the undesirable features our investigators come in contact with are the long day and overtime in the Christmas season, slow promotions, the fining and docking system, no dismissal notice, poor or a complete lack of fire prevention, bad lunchrooms, and an absence of restrooms."

LICENSE LAW PASSED.

Boston, June 20.—After a ten years' fight, a barber's license law has passed both houses of the state legislature and is now up to Governor Walsh for his signature. The same bill was passed by both houses last year, but was vetoed by Governor Foss. The bill provides for examination of these workers and sanitary regulations.

"WHITEWASHED."

Denver, June 20.—The court martial has made its report on State soldiers firing the Ludlow tent colony, when nineteen men, women, and children lost their lives. The military trial judges soberly announce that this was "unsoldierly conduct." Lieutenant Linderfelt and Major Hamrock have been found guilty of this crime.

Linderfelt alone has been sentenced—he is to be reduced five files in rank. This officer said he broke the stock of his gun on the head of Louis Tikas, a strike leader, who was held a prisoner when killed by a blow on the head.

The court martial verdict verifies the predictions made by trade unionists and their friends that the trial would result in a "whitewash."

LOW STRIKE RECORD.

Boston, June 20.—The records of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for May this year show a remarkable reduction in the number of labor strikes as compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

Last year in May there were 29 strikes of 25 or more workers in Massachusetts that were brought to the State board's attention. In May of this year there were only 10 strikes of like proportions.

In the 29 strikes in May, 1913, there were 7,073 workers involved. Last month only 1,176 were involved in the 10 strikes that were reported to the board.

WORKERS IMPROVE CONDITIONS.

Edmonton, Alberta, June 20.—Local plumbers have secured an advance of 2½ cents per hour without strike. The structural iron workers have raised wages 2½ cents an hour and reduced the working hours to eight without a strike. These workers, however, were forced to wage a three-weeks' strike in the district to secure the same conditions. The mayor of this city has requested the president of the Trades Council to appoint two unionists to act on the new charter committee.

COURT ENJOINS PICKETING

Canton, Ohio, June 20.—"This paves the way for employers to abolish picketing," was the comment of a local attorney in discussing the sweeping injunction issued by Common Pleas Judge Ake against striking iron molders, who are enjoined from "inducing employes of plaintiffs who are under contract of employment for a definite time at fixed wages from their breaking said contracts." The strikers claim that the Foundrymen's association, a Chicago corporation, which employs men by contract for the purpose of breaking strikes, has charge of the labor at the Novelty Iron Works, and is under contract to break that strike.

The court refused an injunction against the union, but complied with the employers' request for an injunction against practically every active striker, who is ordered to cease "unlawful picketing." The employers are in high glee over the sweeping order of Judge Ake. The iron molders refuse to accept the decision as a defeat of their strike, and they, together with their attorneys, declare they will continue the strike; will re-establish pickets and will appeal the decision to a higher court. The strikers declare the trouble was caused not through a demand for higher wages, but because of cuts from 20 to 30 per cent. It is shown that the strike-breakers serving under contract are being paid higher wages than the strikers ever received, and that one union iron molder can accomplish more work than three importations.

UNREST IN COLORADO.

Denver, Colo., June 20.—It is reported that several thousand employes of the Colorado Fuel and Coal company at the Minnequa plant in Pueblo are restless and threaten to strike as the result of the company's delay in meeting its semimonthly pay roll. A committee of these workers waited upon John McLennan, district president of the United Mine Workers, and applied for admission into that organization. The men said that their wages for June have not been paid.

FORMS ANOTHER UNION.

Boston, June 20.—The electrical workers have formed their eighth union in this city by organizing workers employed in the contract, commercial, complaints, adjustment and other departments of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. The local starts with a membership of nearly 200, and is the third composed wholly of telephone employes.

UNIONISTS INITIATE LAWS

Phoenix, Ariz., June 20.—Unionists in this state are circulating petitions to initiate several beneficial pieces of legislation. One of the proposed laws provides that it shall be unlawful for any company, corporation or association, when employing more than five workers at any one time, to employ not less than eighty per cent. qualified electors or native-born citizens of the United States or some sub-division thereof.

The anti-black list act provides for the punishment and recovery of damages in cases where men are denied employment because of trade union affiliation.

An old age and mothers' pension law is urged.

A new taxation bill provides for the state taking over property at the valuation placed upon it by the owners for taxable purposes.

Abolishment of the senate is favored on the ground that a state with only 40,000 voters and the initiative, referendum and recall does not need two bodies of men to govern it.

Another proposal would amend the state constitution by checking the veto power of the governor and the legislature where initiative or referendum measures have been approved by a majority of the qualified voters.

The power of the Supreme court is curtailed in a proposal intended to deny this court the right to sit in judgment on any law approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and proclaimed law by the governor.

FAVORS A $3 SCALE.

Everett, Wash., June 20.—The Trades Council has adopted a resolution favoring a minimum wage of $3 a day for eight hours. The unionists also favor an ordinance providing for the employment of residents of this city, as this will break up the practice of contractors who import foreigners, who are forced to live in shacks on the city's outskirts until the job is completed.

WAGE INCREASE REPORTED.

Chicago, June 20.—It is reported that an arbitration board has decided in favor of a wage increase for Nickel Plate railroad telegraphers. Findings of the board will be forwarded to Washington, headquarters of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, and that body will pass upon the findings, after which both sides to the controversy will be notified of the decision.

STATE POLICE ARE SCORED

Hazelton, Pa., June 20.—"Tools of corporations" was the term used by trade unionists while discussing the state police at an open air mass meeting in this city. District President Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers, said that the coal companies realized that the cost of maintaining a force of coal and iron policemen was too great and they conceived the idea of organizing state police who would detect crime wherein the companies were the prosecutors. He charged the troopers with being meddlesome and inciting trouble where, if they would assume a neutral attitude, none would happen. Mr. Kennedy voiced the opinion that the people of the state were becoming aroused over the actions of the troopers and he pledged the support of the organization which he represented to a repeal of the bill which would abolish the constabulary.

President Maurer, of the State Federation of Labor, reviewed the history of the state constabulary, the method used in organization, the purpose for which they were established, and the uses to which they were put. He charged the constabulary with being an un-American institution, that its officials were partial to corporations, while the men who compose the branch feel it their duty to render every service to the corporations and forget their duty to the people. He warned the people against the rule of military despotism which is growing, as big combinations are formed, but which are necessary to force the people into a state of subserviency, where police law is above the people's rights. He cited conditions in Europe where military vassals are met at every turn, where espionage is common and where arrests are a natural sequence of expressing your opinion on matters of right and justice. In closing, the speaker made a plea for men to join the labor organization of their crafts, to unite with the local Central Labor union and to see that every organization was affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

DECLARE SECOND STRIKE.

Wakefield, Mass., June 20.—A second strike was declared against the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company because of the discharge of several of the most active spirits of the first strike, which was only recently settled. The men charge the company with violating the clause in the settlement which provides that every employe on strike shall be allowed to return to his work without discrimination.

UNIONS GIVEN ADVICE ON CO-OPERATION

President Walker and Secretary Morris, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, have forwarded a letter to affiliated locals on the starting of co-operative enterprises by workers. Some success along this line is recorded in Illinois, and the letter, full of interest and advice, is as follows:

"In response to the numerous inquiries for information on the subject, and desiring to be as helpful as possible in the premises, we are prompted to send out this circular, dealing with the matter of establishing co-operative stores among the workers everywhere in our State at this time, also please find under separate cover a copy of the by-laws governing one of the most successful institutions of that kind that is in our State at the present time.

"Co-operative stores were first started by the workers for the purpose of reducing the cost of living, which would, of course, enable them to purchase more or larger quantities for the same amount of money, and in effect be to them equal to an advance in wages. Since then, however, it has resulted in a better living as well, not only in the sense that it gave them more of the things they need in every-day life, but where it is thoroughly established they have gone into the manufacturing as well as the wholesale phases of it, and it has resulted in creating a much better quality of everything they use, for as they are making these articles to consume themselves, it stands to reason that in foodstuffs they will make the most pure and wholesome article possible, and in clothing, furniture, tools, implements, etc., they make them the most durable as well as of the best quality, and as a result of their making better and higher standards of all kinds of goods, the private manufacture is compelled to do likewise to hold his business.

"It has resulted also in giving the workers a clear insight into the methods of so-called big and little business, giving them valuable first-hand information which they have been able to use to their decided advantage in numerous different ways. It has given them an opportunity to develop within themselves the capacity to operate and manage successfully every phase of commercial and industrial business, and has a tremendous educational influence for the good of the common people in every way.

"In so far as it is firmly established it has given the workers a commercial and financial standing, power, and influence which has militated for their good in all of their industrial and political disputes, and at the same time weakened the power and influence of their enemies in inverse ratio from the same angle, and it is to be hoped that the working people of Illinois and of every other state in our nation will utilize to the fullest extent this valuable institution which not only brings immediate blessings to them when properly handled, but which gives them greater hopes for the future as well as a substantial addition to their fighting strength for offensive as well as defensive purposes.

"If there is a desire in your locality to start a store, the best thing to do is to call a meeting of all who are interested to discuss the matter and devise ways and means for beginning it. Select good, substantial, reliable men to solicit subscriptions who are interested enough to do that work free of charge, and do not collect any money until you have selected a good, honest man to act as treasurer for that purpose and had him bonded properly.

"No one should be allowed more than one vote, no matter how many shares of stock they own.

"Ten ($10.00) dollars a share and no one to be allowed to own more than ten shares will assure enough money for good working capital purposes.

"Not more than 6 per cent interest should be paid on shares or stock capital.

"To prevent stock from getting into hands of enemies, no transfer of stock should be allowed without the consent of the board of directors.

"It is better not to do any credit business at all if possible to avoid it, but not more than half their stock ownership should be allowed to anyone, under any circumstances, and then interest should not be paid on the stock at all when that is done.

"Do not cut prices, the higher prices the other stores charge, the larger dividends the co-operative will pay, if they do not cut the prices, your members do not lose anything anyway, as they get it back in dividends, it shows up the other stores and advertises the co-operative stores favorably.

"If you cut prices, you only invite the vicious opposition of the private concerns, but do not benefit your own customers or members a particle, as all excess prices paid by them they get back in dividends. The only good that anybody gets through the co-operative cutting prices is the reduction in prices that the individual who trades with the private concern gets.

"The main essentials to successful co-operation are:

"First. Honest management.

"Second. Loyal patronage.

"The degree of competency in the management will affect the degree of success, but absolute honesty is the most important necessity.

"When dealing with a private merchant, generally a worker is in debt from two weeks to a month, and in the event of a strike he owes his last pay for his grocery bill, and if he pays it, he has not got a cent to stand the strike on, and if he does not pay that bill the store shuts off his credit.

"When trading in the co-operative store the worker is generally paid up, got his last pay to strike on, and nearly always has some reserve funds lying as unused dividends.

"It really means that the average worker is in a position to strike a full month longer for his rights when it is necessary where he trades in a co-operative store than he can, when trading with a private concern, and if he does not need to strike, it means that he and his family have just that much more of the necessities or the good things in life.

"It places the opportunity in our own hands to buy from the producers' associations (or farmers' union) direct, also secure every other kind of article which is union made, thereby enabling us to use an influence directly which will have the effect of building up and strengthening practically every union in the country.

"Do not throw down any necessary safeguards in order to make it easy to get membership. Be careful to prevent enemies or spotters or men whose honesty has not been pretty thoroughly established by their past record, from getting into position of power and influence.

"Have every officer that handles finance bonded.

"Better have only those for members who can be depended upon to stick and to meet intelligently the opposition of its foes, than to have a large membership to begin with that knows nothing about the movement, and who are easily discouraged or who might be easily influenced to make fatal mistakes.

"Don't be hasty in starting a store.

"Take plenty of time.

"Be sure you are on a solid bed rock basis before you start.

"But be sure to start one as soon as you can get on that basis."

A PUBLIC DEFENDER

Recent establishment by the city of Los Angeles of a new office known as the "Public Defender," the antithesis of the "Public Prosecutor," has led to a very animated discussion as to the propriety of having the State defend as well as prosecute persons charged with violating the law.

In electing a "Public Defender" it is not the intention of Los Angeles that the new official should defend all criminal cases, but merely such prisoners as are unable, because of poverty, to employ competent counsel. Under the system which prevails everywhere else, the court appoints an attorney in such cases. Usually, however, the appointment goes to some inexperienced lawyer who, anxious to gain experience, is willing to take the case without pay or for the small sum allotted by the court.

It cannot be denied that a great deal depends on the ability of the lawyer in all criminal cases. A capable lawyer can win freedom for a client where an inexperienced lawyer would fail. Since it is generally admitted that the rich should have no advantage over the poor in the administration of justice, is it not incumbent upon the State to see to it that the poor man has facilities for obtaining the best legal talent in his defense?

The argument is made that it would be incongruous for the State to prosecute and defend at the same time, but if the purpose of the law is to get at the truth and assure justice, the argument fails.

In the Becker trial in New York the district attorney demanded conviction of the defendant, pointing out that the people had elected a prosecuting attorney because they had faith in his judgment and integrity and believed he would be fair and honorable. Backed by the votes of the community, invested with the authority of the state, the district attorney was regarded as the voice of the people, and his words were given far greater weight than was accorded to the counsel for the defense.

The law, however, presumes every man innocent until his guilt has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. It is essential that the rights of innocent men should be protected. The State has just as much interest in protecting an innocent man, wrongly accused, as it has in prosecuting and convicting a guilty man. A "Public Defender," trained to defend, is just as essential to justice as a "Public Prosecutor," trained to prosecute. It would be necessary to restrict the work of the official to the defense of those who proved that they were without funds to employ a lawyer, but it would prove a safeguard to many poor men who, unaware of their rights, might be convicted in spite of their innocence.—Washington (D. C.) Post.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ON FARMS

The United States Bureau of Education is advocating a summer vacation of one month instead of the usual time allowed the public school children. The present vacation period, the department thinks, is entirely too long, but we question whether the children will agree with the opinion of the department.

In Pennsylvania it is purposed during the summer to send a number of children from the cities to the farms to spend a part of their vacations, exchanging what work they could do for their board and lodging. Originators of the plan think the children would be far better off working on the farms and enjoying outdoor life than they would be spending the sultry days in idling in the hot cities.

One objection to the plan, however, is that the proposal to work the children would conflict with the child labor laws in the State but it is scarcely likely that the authorities would interfere. Child labor laws should be framed and interpreted according to the dictates of common sense. There is little doubt that many children would be far better off, would improve mentally and physically by a taste of life in the open such as is proposed.

The chief objection to the Pennsylvania plan may come from the children themselves. If the hours of labor on the farm were long, stretching from "sun to sun," and the toil were burdensome, most of the children would soon be hurrying to their city homes. Much is being said about the beauties of life on the farm, but it is a significant fact that a vast number of young persons brought up on the farm only await a favorable opportunity to leave it, and when they return it is merely for a visit. The long hours and the drudgery, linked with the small pay, are not attractive to energetic young persons. Indeed one of the reasons why the farmers find it is so difficult to get help is that the schedule of long working hours is still adhered to by very many farmers if not by most of them.

As proposed in Pennsylvania, however, it would be only a taste of life on the farms for the children and it might be helpful, if the surroundings were agreeable, to the back to the farm movement.

If the experiment works well, as the promoters expect it will do, the scheme will be taken up in other States. Educators are coming to believe more and more that the long summer vacation should be reduced and that the school buildings should not be closed for so long a time, just as sentiment is increasing for a more liberal use of school buildings for community and other purposes.—Exchange.

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN OHIO

How times have changed! Truly, a new order of things is at hand. Yesterday, on the same proofsheet, there came to the editor's desk two news items telling of state aid to unfortunates. One story told of a Columbus workman, totally disabled by an accident at an east side manufacturing plant, being granted $3,646.75 in cash and $9 a week for the remainder of his life by the state industrial commission. The other item related the award by the commission to a Columbus woman of $3,297.84, payable all at once, to enable her to buy a home for her five children, orphaned when the husband and father was accidentally killed by an electric wire.

And we could not help thinking, as we read these stories, not unlike others that appear every day now, how very much better it is to be a workingman in the state of Ohio today than it was only a few months ago.

In the past the survivors of the victims of industrial accidents generally inherited nothing more than a lawsuit. And most frequently these suits were lost. And if they were not lost, through the opposition of the highpriced and skilled lawyers that big corporations employ, they were always dragged out through so many courts and over so many years, that even a judgment for the plaintiff was eaten up by court costs and attorney fees.

But now all that is changed. The great state of Ohio now stands behind its sons and daughters who toil and guards their rights with a firm hand: This new order is more than mere "workmen's compensation." It is Social Justice.—Columbus Citizen.

JUDGES—ELECTIVE OR APPOINTIVE?

The Commonwealth club of this city has taken up for discussion the question whether as a remedy for present inefficiency and popular distrust of judicial administration all over this country it would not be advisable to make our judges appointive instead of elective.

A backward look at the beginnings of mal-administration of justice in our country may contribute the best insight into the real merits of this question.

History and constitutional law promulgate the fact that originally the principles of democracy are the basic principles of American government. We repeat reverently that ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people; that it rests upon the consent of the governed; and that it derives all power it possesses from the people and is to be exercised for their benefit and with their will. In a word, the sovereignty resides in the people and not in the officials of the government.

That is the theory and ideal upon which our governmental system is founded. How much real power was put into the hands of the people under the constitutions adopted in conformity with the aforesaid grand ideal? Very little. The constitutional convention of 1787 divided the government into three departments, the executive, legislative and judicial, and gave to the people the power to elect only the officials belonging to one-sixth of the government, namely, the lower branch of the legislative department. All other officials were to be appointive. Even the president of the United States was not to be elected by the people. And the judges, from the highest to the lowest, were to be appointed. And upon the federal model, all the state constitutions were established. All of them incorporated as far as possible the appointive mode of selecting officials.

Democracy was outraged, and its long and persistent struggle ensued. It took forty years to make the president elective by the people. How it was done we all know. In 1876, Colorado elected its electors by the legislature, and if it were countenanced by public opinion, there would be nothing to prevent every state going back to the old system of choosing a president. But democracy never recedes, it marches onward.

Inefficiency is alleged against the elective judiciary, as if the appointive has proven more efficient. It depends upon what is meant by efficiency. The appointive judiciary of the several states and of the union declared the law of the land in its incipient stages, and made vested interests of every description almost independent of popular reform or control. Is this efficiency we have obtained at a tremendous cost at the expense of the sovereign people? The history of land litigation and land decisions in the early days of the government, when the public domain was prodigally distributed into private hands by the instrumentality of an independent and oligarchic judiciary, is yet to be condemned by popular opinion as the foundation of all our social evils and problems of today. The right to declare laws unconstitutional, at first hesitatingly, and later with greatest frivolity assumed by an appointive judiciary brands the principle of such selection of judges as the ready instrument in stifling the rights of the sovereign people.

'The Dred Scott decision, the cause of the Civil War, and the ills we still suffer as a consequence of the perverted use of the Fourteenth amendment, due to that war, was due to the arrogance of an appointive judiciary.

The income tax decision, by a vote of five to four, learned and most efficient and upright men, has saved the privileged few from contributing billions of dollars to the support of a government instituted for their special protection. And yet, you wonder why the people would like to have a voice in the selection of the judiciary.

The President's veto may be overruled by a two-thirds vote of Congress, but the veto of the Supreme court may never be set aside, except by an amendment to the Constitution impossible to attainment except by a practically unanimous public opinion.

These are the words interpreted by an appointive judiciary to give it the unprecedented power to declare laws unconstitutional: "The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be supreme.'' The judiciary was given only the traditional power of courts of common law, to decide litigated cases. Where is it intimated in a single line of the Constitution that the vastest and most extraordinary powers in all history was to be given to the meanest peanut-judge in the meanest little case or court? Once overstep the boundary of right, and there is no limit to the logic of an irresponsible judge.

What is there about the Federal judiciary that makes them so dear to the lawyer's heart? Is it because they are able to invent plausible explanations to bolster up bad cases for rich clients? Personal liberty, guaranteed to thirteen barons and thirteen bishops by the irresponsible cut-throat King John, has through the pedantry of learned judges been converted into a principle of law forbidding the State legislature of New York to regulate the hours of bakers on the plea that liberty to contract has been the inalienable right of freemen since the barons with sword in hand had it written into an old parchment heard of but never read as the Great Charter of Liberties, the same charter that permitted imprisonment for debt and all other kinds of liberties with the poor and needy.

It is astonishing to hear lawyers speak of inefficiencies of judicial administration, to which they are the parties mainly blamable. The delays of the law in ninety-nine cases of a hundred are due to the procrastinations of lawyers. The lack of learning of which they complain is due to the inability of judges to listen to perverted arguments. Bar associations generally indorse incumbent judges. If there are any other classes than lawyers found to bend the pregnant hinges of the knees as often before the judges, we are not able to recollect them, as hired attorneys generally perform such work for other classes.

To appoint judges will be a fine whip in the hands of powerful and influential clients. Privilege was created by appointive judges, it can be no longer maintained if the people are to take hold of the selection of judges in sympathy with common rights.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

FOR REAL SEA SAFETY

The sinking of the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence River with the loss of more than a thousand lives brought forward fewer suggestions for safeguarding passenger travel at sea than were prompted by any other great maritime disaster of modern times. This was partly due, no doubt, to the feeling that the control of temperaments willing to take such chances in a fog as one or the other of the two captains took could not be achieved by human laws, and also to the fact that the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea might be expected to take effective action.

But from the regulations offered to the thirteen nations participating in that convention—they are now in the hands of Congress—it would not seem that the United States had much to look forward to as the result of this conference to lessen sea risks. Out of the Titanic disaster grew our law that all ships plying between ports more than 200 miles apart and carrying more than fifty persons shall have two operators and continuous wireless service. The international convention lowered this standard of safety by making this law apply only to fast steamers engaged in intercontinental traffic.

Again, by the terms of the convention the lifeboat standard is lowered from "boats for all" to a 75 per cent demand, the rest of the passengers being provided for with rafts. Moreover, no nation signatory to this treaty could pass any regulation not consistent with it for six years after July, 1915. In that interval the United States would be powerless to impose any ideas of its own as to sea or port regulation of vessels entering or leaving its harbors.

It would seem imperative that Congress should not commit this nation to any such cramping of our sea regulations as that maritime treaty fosters. We must not go backward in safety measures for ships and seagoers.—New York Press.

DATA ON UTILITIES.

Statistics showing the number of municipally-owned utilities of various kinds in the United States, with supplemental data as to Canada and England, were given out by the District commissioners yesterday incidental to their appearance before the House District committee at a hearing on the bill of Representative Crosser, of Ohio, providing for the municipal ownership of street railways in the District.

Publicly-owned electric lighting plants numbered 1,562 in 1912, according to the figures, and privately-owned plants numbered 3,659. In the ten-year period from 1902 to 1912 the publicly-owned plants had increased nearly 92 per cent, while the privately-owned plants had increased only a little over 30 per cent. In the five-year period from 1907 to 1912 the figures show that 106 lighting plants were changed from private to municipal ownership, while 80 were changed from municipal to private ownership. The balance sheet of the 1,562 publicly-owned plants shows a net surplus of $17,698,222.

Gas companies were owned by municipalities to the number of 119 in 1909, according to the figures given out. It is estimated that there has been an increase of about 100 publicly-owned gas plants in the last twelve years.

The statistics as to publicly-owned electric street railway systems relate to Canadian and English cities. In Canada, Calgary, Edmonton, Port Arthur, and Woodstock are mentioned. In Great Britain the number of cities owning street railways is given at 142. The figures for the other publicly-owned utilities in Great Britain are: Waterworks, 1,045; gas plants, 256; electric plants, 334.—Washington (D. C.) Post.

WASTE LANDS.

It is estimated that there are in this state one million acres of waste or wild land that is worthless for any purpose but the growing of wood. Much of this had formerly been covered with a forest growth of which it has been denuded and permitted to revert to scrub and useless brush, but which if reforested and reclaimed by scientific methods might in time become profitable. This has been satisfactorily demonstrated by the experience of some other states. There is a bill now pending in the legislature that provides for the purchase of these lands by the state for the purpose of reclamation. Most of it could probably be bought for $2 or $3 per acre.

It is practically useless now but would eventually become of considerable value, making it a good investment. The bill has been reported adversely by the ways and means committee, but its advocates propose to make an effort to secure its passage. It is a proposition that has considerable merit and has the support of the state forestry association, the state grange, and boards of trade in several cities of the state.

It is obviously a poor policy to allow so large an area of the state to remain idle and unproductive when it might be turned, at relatively small expense, to good account and be made to pay in the long run much more than the amount invested in the undertaking, as it is claimed will be possible. The bill in question is deserving of favorable consideration.—Fall River (Mass.) Globe.

State Guards Were "Overlooked"

For the first time in many, many years the Colorado national guard, known hereabouts as the "melish," did not march in the Denver parade on Memorial Day.

It must not be inferred that the Grand Army of the Republic nor the United Spanish War Veterans, having the arrangements in charge, were opposed to the militia as a parading organization. Such heroic soldiers of two great struggles would never harbor such animosities, enmities or hard feelings. But the bald fact remains that when the lists of participants in that parade were made up the militia was left out—some way somehow.

Whether the gallant members of the guard had so soiled their uniforms in the strike zone that they were not fit for dress parade, whether they were so fatigued from their hard winter that they were unable to trudge the distance, or whether they just simply were not asked, may never be known. They were not there. That is sufficient.

More in sorrow than in anger do we say that the militia is far from being what it once was. It can never hope to return to its former place until it is reorganized. Many of the privates, some of the non-commissioned officers and even a few of the officers themselves are worthy men, who entered the service little dreaming the body would ever come to its present pass. But the guard as a whole has fallen into the hands of the Philistines. Those high up have allowed themselves to become besmirched; they have shown prejudice; they have abused innocent men and women and children; they have not handed out the square deal. Even coercion, bribery and things far worse have been charged and well nigh proved.

The militia has cost the state vast sums of money. These sums have come from taxpayers already pressed to the limit. Another million dollars in bonds was recently saddled onto backs long bent beneath a too heavy burden. Yet today, after all the past outlay and what must come in the future, the militia stands forth as a thing unfit, a thing under fire, a thing fighting with framed-up courtmartials and revival meetings for its very existence.

It is a shame. The people's money has gone for naught. It has been poured out to men who have done the bidding of but one side in the greatest industrial struggle this country has ever known; men who came into the field with their minds made up; men who called the strikers "wops" before they ever entered the strike zone, and who still refer to them as such.

These things are not to the credit of any state. They are not pleasant to print. But they are the truth. And they should be put before the people who pay—and pay—and pay again. Only by looking at such things squarely in the face can similar pitfalls be avoided in the future.

The militia is on trial. It is not the people's fault that this is so. They have given liberally from their treasury. It is not the strikers' fault, for they have been harrassed, goaded, driven to the final extremity.

It is the militia's fault. They were not just and impartial officers of the law. The very injustice they meted out has proved the boomerang which has wounded them to their vitals. Thus, today they cannot march in a Memorial parade. There is a reason. It is not hard to find.

And it will be many, many a long year more before the Colorado national guard hears itself cheered and applauded on any parading day. Verily, it must be born again.—Trinidad Free Press.

INOCULATED AGAINST TYPHOID

The United States was the first country to inoculate its soldiers and sailors against typhoid, and it is safe to assume, no matter in what other ways its soldiers may lose their lives in Mexico, that none will die from typhoid. This inoculation is a very simple matter. The serum is hypodermically injected into the arm in a series of three injections, the intervals between injections being ten days. In a way, the injectee becomes a sort of peripatetic graveyard. The first injection puts into his blood the nicely dead carcasses of some 500,000,000 micro-organisms along with all their virtues of deadness which brings about a change in the constitution of the blood that makes it resistent to future invasions of full powered, malignant typhoid micro-organisms. With this injection, theoretically, the man has had reduced the 100 per cent of his nonimmunity to typhoid to 32 per cent.

The second injection, ten days later, consists of 1,000,000,000 nicely dead carcasses of the disease. Also, it reduces his nonimmunity to 8 per cent.

The third injection introduces another 1,000,000,000 of the same ably efficient carcasses, and reduces his nonimmunity of 100 per cent to zero per cent. The first inoculation was perpetrated in a transport hospital, the second in a captured academy turned into an army hospital, the third in a field hospital. The stab of the hypodermic syringe, different from the manner of administering morphine just under the skin, goes straight down and squarely into the meat of the arm for half an inch; but the pang of the stab is no severer. The hurt of the stab is over the instant the skin is punctured. It is only the nerves of the skin that protest in either case.

After the inoculation there is no indisposition. The arm is a trifle sore for several days, and that is all. Some inoculates aver that they awaken from the first night's sleep with a dark brown taste in their mouths. In rare cases a mild increase of temperature is noted, reaching its height some six hours after the inoculation and fading away quickly. I have talked with a daring one who took the total quantity at one time, and who stated that the impact was equivalent to a man's fist between the eyes and that he was not quite himself again for all of twenty-four hours.

But the big thing about the whole affair is the statistics. Individuals do not count. What counts is the results achieved by the inoculation of thousands of men. What counts is the reduction to nothing of typhoid cases in the army hospitals. What counts is the reduction to nothing of the army funerals due to typhoid.—Collier's.

SUMMER IS PLAYTIME

The decision of the school committee to abandon the summer schools this year will hardly be likely to provoke a popular protest. While the compelling reason, as stated by Chairman Synan, for this action is the financial condition of the school department which demanded a retrenchment in expenses wherever practicable, there was apparently considerable doubt entertained, also by members of the committee regarding the actual value of these schools, from an educational standpoint.

Even the children who attended them, with indifferent regularity at best, have not taken them very seriously. And why should they? Their attendance is not compulsory and how can one expect these youngsters to be interested in serious things or content to be restricted in their fredom even for a few hours daily during vacation time and resist the lure of the baseball fields and the playgrounds?

The money spent in maintaining these schools, judging by the practical results obtained, could be devoted to other purposes from which more substantial benefits would be derived.

This is one of the many foolish fads that are being introduced from time to time into our school system, largely at the behest of well-intentioned but more or less visionary theorists and enthusiasts who insist that their impracticable ideas be, at least, tried out, in consequence of which there is a useless waste of time and money. Insofar as this city is concerned, at all events, the general opinion of people who have taken the trouble to inform themselves about the matter seems to be that the summer schools as conducted here have been little better than a farce.—Fall River Daily Globe.

A BETTER TOMORROW

The past two months has brought us to the closing chapter of the secession movement as a factor in the Electrical Workers' organization, and all that remains to be done is to close the story of the crime of 1908 as charitably as possible, and as a united and powerful organization take up the work of making our organization the foremost of all, a position to which our immense and ever-growing field of work entitle us.

Now is the time to put aside all personal differences, disregard any and all past actions that bring unpleasant memories, and settle down to a steady campaign for a Bigger and Better Brotherhood.

Metal must pass through the fire to come out a refined and more valuable material. True it loses something in weight in the process, but the loss is only the dross that if retained would only render the whole mass inferior and of less value.

The refining fire of organizations, as well as of persons, is trouble and having passed through the fierce heat of a conflict that in the rendering asunder exposed every possible weak spot to the acid of criticism, just and unjust, it may well be said that our organization is now of tested and tried material that can and will stand the brunt of all future conflicts and can be trusted to hew its way to the heights that is due the calling and be a powerful instrument for the uplift of all who may look to it for protection and advancement.

Let the dead past bury its dead. Yesterday is gone forever; today is ours to use. Our tomorrow will be what we make it. Now for a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether, for a better tomorrow.—The Electrical Worker.

NEW HOPE FOR CITY CONSUMPTIVES

Can the war against the white plague be successfully carried into its very stronghold? Can consumption be cured where it fights with deadliest effect—in the congested district of a large city?

An important experiment, the first of its kind, carried on last year gives assurance that we can answer in the affirmative. A "Home Hospital," established on New York's east side by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has shown most encouraging results. Patients living with their families, in model tenements, provided with hospital care at a cost much below that at sanatoria, made notable gains, and the increased earning capacity of the families more than doubled their average income.

When a disease in a single city shows an annual death roll of 9,981, as reported by the New York department of health, and seizes yearly upon more than twenty-two thousand new victims, evidently it creates an imperative problem. When the disease is involved with poverty in the family and consequent economic and social deterioration, the problem becomes exceedingly complex, difficult and baffling. For tuberculosis is not merely a human disease. It is a social disorder, and the real problem is not alone the patient, but the family and the conditions under which they live. For consumption is a house disease, and the logical way to combat it is to attack the fundamental, predisposing cause, namely, the home working conditions.

Based upon such convictions as these the Home Hospital experiment was established for the combined treatment of tuberculosis and poverty among the tenements of New York. More specifically, the object sought is to demonstrate by a three-year experiment that if sanitary housing with ample sunshine and fresh air, adequate relief, including good and abundant nourishment, freedom from undue work and worry, reasonable segregation, skillful medical care and constant nursing supervision be provided, it is possible:

1. To prevent the spread of tuberculosis from the sick to the well members of the family and particularly to protect the children from infection;
2. To cure those of the family who are in the early stages of the disease;
3. To secure improved health and larger earning capacity to patients whose cases are moderately advanced.
4. To complete, at least in instances, the rehabilitation of the family, physically, economically and socially.

The Home Hospital occupies an entire section of the East River Homes, model tenements built by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt especially for tuberculous families. An open staircase leads to the twenty-four apartments, consisting of from two to four rooms each, including one or more bed-chambers with open-air sleeping balconies. No expense has been spared to provide a maximum amount of sunlight and ventilation for each room. On the roof is a spacious solarium. A part of this solarium is reserved for the patients. Here in reclining chairs they take the cure. Another part of the roof is a children's playground, where there is no premium on fresh air and sunshine. There they play remote from the danger of infection. Still another part on the roof is occupied by a fresh air school.

The diet kitchen is also used for a class-room, where cooking lessons are given to mothers and the relative values of food-stuffs explained.

The attending physician visits and holds clinics at the hospital on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of each week. One evening each month he meets all the patients in class conference. These gatherings are informal, the patients being encouraged to discuss their condition and ask questions. Great stress is laid on how to prevent infecting others. These informal talks are of great educational value, and the dissemination of the principles of correct living among neighborhood families is already evidenced by frequent visits to the clinic of mothers living near by.

During the first year of this experiment 135 persons in 27 families have been received in the hospital. Of these 79 have been patients, positive or suspects.

The average residence of each patient at the Home Hospital has been 233 days, and the average gain in weight for each adult patient has been 9.9 pounds. One gained 19¾ pounds in 90 days.

The striking feature of practically every case is the marked gain in weight during the first two months of residence at the hospital. This in itself is convincing testimony of the inimical influence of the patients' previous tenement housing and living conditions.

The 79 patients are grouped as follows:

	Positive.	Suspects.
Adults-adolescents	36	2
Children	16	18
Infants	2	6
	54	25

Of these 79 patients 11 were discharged, apparently cured and 64 definitely improved. Only one death occurred during the year.

Of the twenty-seven families, five proved to me not amenable to advice and direction, and were dismissed; but six were discharged completely rehabilitated. This means not only restored health, and new ideals for life and work, but also an increased learning capacity. The average income of the families admitted was $6.42; of those discharged nearly $15.00.

And thus families have been healed, taught, encouraged, kept together, at a cost of about 50 cents a day per member—as compared with a cost per individual in sanatoria throughout the state ranging from $1.23 to $2.50. This saving has been partly due to economies made possible through the establishment of a store for co-operative buying in one of the two room apartments on the ground floor. Staple food products and household supplies were carried. These were purchased at wholesale and sold to the families at cost prices.—John A. Kingsbury.

Governor Ammons' End Is in Sight;
Sad Plight of Western Executive

A pathetically drooping and pitiful figure sits in Colorado's state house—such days as he musters a waning courage sufficient to bring him to the state house at all.

His name is Elias M. Ammons, and he holds title as governor.

The close of his term draws near. He will retire in January. In November a successor will be elected. And Elias M. Ammons listens in vain for one single voice to call him to make the race.

Discredited, repudiated, and broken, he sits alone. Politicians come not to urge him into the race. Men and women come not to consult him in questions of politics or party matters. His advice is reckoned of no value, and he is known to be without power in any campaign that might come on.

All this because he failed when the great opportunity presented. He had a chance to do a man's work. He proved himself puny, inefficient, incompetent. He will retire to the ranch from whence he came—and that will be the end.

Yet in politics and statecraft it has ever been considered that a second term shall be accorded to those office holders who have even partially made good. A second term is an indorsement. It is regarded as a black mark on a name not to receive it, or at least the nomination for it.

But Ammons will figure in neither the primaries nor the election. He stands out as a solitary figure, without strength or votes.

The people are not to blame for his unhappy plight. He came in heralded as the greatest governor in Colorado's history. He has proved the worst. And he is to blame for that.

All newspapers in the state were behind him when he took the gubernatorial chair. Now he has none with him except those that may be subsidized with coal company gold. And this, too, is his fault.

He was pointed to as a stockraiser who knew what the cattlemen wanted. He was a farmer who would bring legislation to help farmers. He knew of mines and mining. He knew of cities, the small towns, the rural dweller. Great days, it was predicted, were ahead of Colorado.

But he failed, and miserably. The task was too great and he was too small. He failed from the start. He lagged from his first day in the state house.

More than that, to bolster a falling influence, he went over to the corporations, and tried to accomplish, by truckling, cringing, and crawling, what he had failed to do as a man.

Those things also were his fault, not the fault of any other man. So today he sits alone, gloomy, despondent, disheartened. He knows no call will come. He knows another will take his place in January. He knows he will have no voice in the naming of that successor.

Sad figure in a great office—victim of his own senseless mistakes and incapacity. In his pitiful plight he deserves sympathy. But that is all, for he has earned nothing else, unless it be the empty and valueless thanks of those he has well served, to the lasting harm of the citizens, the present prosperity and the future growth of Colorado.

Vail, Ammons. Goodnight and goodbye.—Trinidad Free Press.

PIONEER "COMMISSION" CITY

Washington, D. C., enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer city in the United States in government by a commission, according to a statement issued by the bureau of the census on cities under the commission form of government. There were various reasons which formed the basis for the establishment of commission governments in the sixty-nine cities which had them in 1912, the year which the census report covers. All of the cities have a population of 30,000 or more.

Speaking of the establishment of the commission form in the District of Columbia, the report says that "the application of this form of government to the capital of the United States grew out of the relation to the national government to this particular city, and the city of Washington was not considered as an example to other municipalities with reference to this form of government."

The per capita cost of municipal government in the District of Columbia in the year 1912, the report says, was $25.43.

Outlining some of the reasons for establishing the commission government, the report says: "The great need of improving in sanitary conditions of Memphis, Tenn., following a severe visitation of yellow fever in 1878, combined with the fact that at the time the city had incurred an indebtedness equal to its authority for borrowing money, led the legislature of Tennessee in 1879 to put an end to the existence of the city as a municipal corporation and to create in its stead a taxing district, whose affairs were conducted by a small body of officers having practically the authority of commissioners in the cities under the new or commission form of government.

"After the recovery of the city from the difficulties which made this form of government necessary, Memphis was reincorporated as a city, with its earlier form of government, and its experience was not deemed such as to encourage the substitution of this form of government for that of mayor and council.

"A destructive storm having overwhelmed Galveston, Tex., September 1, 1900, and left the city prostrate financially, as Memphis had been in 1878, Galveston was placed under a government by a commission in 1901.

"The experience of Galveston under this form of government was such that in 1905 it was adopted by Houston, Tex. Two other cities, having 30,000 inhabitants, adopted it in 1907, two in 1908, eight in 1909, six in 1910, fifteen in 1911, nine in 1912, twenty-one in 1913, and three in 1914."—Washington (D. C.) Star.

WORTH RECOGNIZED

A harder-working and more useful set of men does not exist, than the postoffice clerks, mail-carriers, and subalterns of various grades, who perform the labor of gathering, assorting, distributing, and sending to their destination, the United States mails.

Every one of these occupations requires the heroism of severe work. Not infrequently there are calls for the heroism of personal courage. The life of many a railway mail agent contains romances of hardihood and daring, and protection of the public against frauds and crooks, is a function of every postal employe, no matter what his grade in the service.

From these reasons, and many others, it is eminently gratifying and commendable that by the unanimous adoption by the State Senate of Senator Malone's resolution indorsing the postal employes' pension bill of Congressman Hamill, of New Jersey, and the similar bill introduced into the United States Senate, the State of New York goes on record as favoring government provision for old age and illness of Uncle Sam's faithful postal employes.

These men ought to be taken care of. If any class of public servants are in closest contact with the necessities of the people, it is those who handle the United States mail. They sacrifice other opportunities, the chances of a business life and its advantages and emoluments, for the public welfare.

The principle which applies to soldiers, policemen, firemen, teachers and the increasing number of employes in private industries, who are secured by a retirement system against disability, sickness and want, applies to the employes of the postoffice everywhere. It is time for the country to do justice to this laborious, self-sacrificing and eminently useful body of citizens and public servants.—Paterson (N. J.) News.

GROCERY CLERKS FORM UNION.

Stockton, Cal., June 29.—A union of retail clerks has been formed in this city. A large membership has been enrolled, and it is the intention to begin an active campaign for the betterment of working conditions in this calling.

NEW DEVICES TO SAVE LIFE AND OIL

Engineers of the United States Bureau of Mines have recently perfected six devices, five of which indirectly involve the saving of human life and the sixth the saving from waste of natural resources. In each instance application has been made for patent in order to retain these devices for the use of the people without the payment of royalty and to prevent any commercial concern from gaining a monopoly in their manufacture.

Perhaps the most important of the inventions that are to be dedicated to the free use of the people relate to improvements in the rescue apparatus worn by miners following disasters. This apparatus, which supplies oxygen to the rescuer, permits him to enter poisonous gases and carry on his work for a period of two hours.

In the bureau's experience with this oxygen-breathing device, three rescuers lost their lives, and in each instance it was believed their deaths were due to defects in the apparatus. This led to added efforts upon the part of the engineers to construct a safe apparatus. The engineers found considerable difficulty in the absorption of the poisonous matter of the breath in the apparatus and also in the reduction of the high pressure of oxygen carried in the tanks on the back of the rescuers.

Both problems were submitted to William E. Gibbs, consulting engineer of the bureau, and after research covering several months, the solution is announced in applications made for patents. The caustic soda, which is used in the apparatus in taking up the poisonous exhalations of the breath, has been so adjusted as to permit a continuous flow of the expired air. A series of successful experiments have already been made upon this device.

The second problem—the reduction of the oxygen pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch to the proper amount needed by the rescuer—has been accomplished by the invention of a new type of valve. The supply of oxygen is regulated by the demands of the wearer of the apparatus, and no oxygen goes to waste through a relief valve as in the devices now in use.

A third invention is that of a collapsible mine cage for use in rescue work following a disaster. Often the mine cage is so badly shattered by the effect of explosions that it cannot be operated. In such instances, it is claimed, the collapsible cage would save hours of delay in rescue work and perhaps be the means of saving many lives. The designer of this cage is George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the bureau.

J. W. Paul, engineer in charge of the mine rescue work of the bureau, is the inventor of an electrical signaling device for use in shafts, especially following disasters. With this device a person descending a shaft will be able to signal the hoisting engineer. If the man on the cage becomes overcome and the apparatus falls from his hands, a circuit is immediately closed and a gong in the engine house gives a sudden warning.

The bureau has also applied for a number of patents on processes for extracting vanadium, uranium, and radium from ores, such as carnotite ore.

These processes are the result of the work of the Denver, Colo., laboratory of the bureau, and their purpose is to reduce the cost of making radium and to prevent the monopoly which goes with the so-called secret processes. With the great demand for radium in the treatment of cancer, the bureau of mines looks upon this invention as another possible means of saving human life.

Still another engineer of the bureau, Alfred G. Heggem, in charge of oil investigations, has invented a new type of valve or control casing heads for oil wells, a device that will at once shut off the flow of gas or oil in a new well, and in that way stop the enormous waste of these resources that has been going on for years in the United States. The new valve has been tried in the Cushing oil field of Oklahoma, and has proved successful.

WORK OF MINORS DURING VACATION

State Child Labor Inspector Gibbons has issued a statement defining the law as it affects the work of minors during the summer vacation. He declares that the laws will be strictly enforced. Mr. Gibbons said:

"It is now drawing near the time when the schools will close for the summer vacation. Certificates will be issued to all children who have reached the age of fourteen years. Application to be made by either parent, guardian or friend. It will also require a school record, a doctor certificate and a documentary evidence of birth. They will be permitted to work in any mill, factory, workshops, mercantile or mechanical establishment, tenement house, manufactory or workshop, office, office building, restaurant, boarding house, bakery, barber shop, hotel, bootblack stand, public stables, garage, laundry or as a driver or in any brick or lumber yard, or in the construction or repair of buildings or in the transmission of messages.

"There may be some occupation other than the above that will not require a certificate, and other occupations that will require the applicant to be fifteen or sixteen years of age, others eighteen and twenty-one. The inspector will be pleased to answer any inquiry by phone or otherwise, relating to the child labor law. I am again compelled to call the attention of the newspaper distributors to Section 26. No boy under twelve years of age shall distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines or periodicals and in my opinion they are more guilty than the children and will be dealt with according to the law in the future.

"Section 3 is general over the entire State and reads as follows: 'It shall be unlawful for any person to work any boy or girl under fourteen years of age in any business or service whatever during the hours that the public schools are in session.' Some boys are selling papers about 8 o'clock p. m., in violation of section 23. They will save themselves considerable trouble by complying with this section. The parents of the children under twelve years of age will greatly aid the inspector by forbidding their children from offering for sale any newspapers or magazines or periodicals in any street or public place in the city of Wilmington. We have dealt very leniently with them, but now that the law is generally understood, we will not permit it in the future. All newspaper boys are requested to make application for badges, which shall be worn conspicuously at all times by such child while so working. When wearing this badge they will not be required to carry the permit, which will be a great advantage to the boys. The badge will be ready in a few days. They will be furnished free of charge."

The badge to be worn by the newsboys is an attractive shield-shaped device of gildine, with polished nickel finish, with raised lettering and a number for each boy. There are 226 boys to be numbered and badged.

In addition to the above statement, Mr. Gibbons calls attention to the fact that many employers are violating the law forbiding the employment of children under 14 years as drivers. He states that milkmen, grocers, hucksters and contractors are the chief offenders. Trouble is in store for them if they do not conform to the law.—Wilmington (Del.) News.

LINE MEN GIVEN INCREASES

East Liverpool, Ohio, June 20.—The Steubenville and East Liverpool unions of Electrical Workers employed by several companies in those cities have been awarded substantial wage increases by an arbitration board which raises rates 20 cents per day to linemen, helpers and firemen.

Under this decision the linemen's and trolley men's wages are raised from $3 to $3.20 per day. The wages of helpers were increased as follows: First year men, from $2.25 to $2.45 per day; second-year men, from $2.50 to $2.70 per day; third year men, from $2.75 to $2.95 per day. Wiremen, who have been receiving $3.50 per day, will be given $3.70.

The wages of the sub-station operators will continue at $70 per month, but they will be allowed two weeks' vacation, with pay, per year.

Trolley-foremen are advanced from $90 to $96 per month.

The agreement covers a period of two years. At the expiration of that period, if the union desires, it may open the agreemen. Otherwise, it will remain in force. It will date from May 1.

These electrical workers recently affiliated with the international recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and since then they have improved working conditions and raised wages.

LABOR ASSAILS "PRISON MADE."

Meriden, Conn., June 20.—President Stremlau, of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, announces that the State branch is planning an educational campaign against the contract system in the state jails and prisons, for the purpose of inducing the next General Assembly to remedy this evil. The trade unionist said:

"Thirty-six cents a dozen for shirts is the price the contractors pay the State for the work of prisoners, yet the State has to pay the market price for these articles for State institutions. The State furnishes power, machinery and an overseer, too.

"The prisoners receive no compensation; are roughly handled and are given no opportunity to learn a trade. Their treatment fills them with a spirit of revenge. Under a different system, their labor would benefit the State, their families and themselves."

TABOO IS PUT ON FICTION.

Columbus, Ohio, June 20.—Less fiction and more solid material in the libraries of the rural schools is the decree of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Miller, who says the tendency has been to fill the libraries with fiction, some of which was not of the choicest type. He does not suggest that all these books be eliminated, but limits the number to five that may be supplied in meeting the requirement for a fifty-book library. Agriculture is to have 5; elementary science, 5; biology, 10; American history, 5; Ohio history, 2; history stories, 2; poetry, 4; fiction, 5; miscellaneous, 12.

WATER FRONT TIED UP.

Philadelphia, June 20.—The Delaware water front is tied up by a strike of wharf and dock builders and hoisting engineers who demand a nine-hour day and a minimum wage scale of 37 1-2 cents an hour. The Brotherhood of Carpenters is aiding the strikers, who declare that working conditions along the river front are at a low standard.

TO HAVE A LAW DEPARTMENT

Hazelton, Pa., June 20.—The executive boards of the First, Seventh and Ninth districts of the United Mine Workers, embracing the anthracite region, have decided to establish a legal department, and a competent lawyer has been placed at the head of the new bureau. It is intended to aid members of the organization in suits in which the principles of organization may be involved and for the protection of its members in actions against them that may concern the organization.

The unionists also protested against the practice of allowing others than practical miners taking the examination for mine foremen. At a recent session of the board appointed by the court, under the law, to examine candidates for mine foreman certificates, mining engineers and others who have had no practical experience in mining were in the class and a protest was entered by the executive board of this district.

The miners contended that to have a miner's certificate one must have served two years as a helper to the miner before such a certificate is issued him and hence to become a foreman he should have experience as a miner.

SUFFRAGE LAW VALID.

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—The State Supreme Court has declared valid the Illinois woman's suffrage act, which grants limited suffrage to all women citizens of Illinois by permitting them to vote for statutory officers and upon propositions presented to the Illinois electorate. State and other officers named in the Illinois constitution were excepted from the act, which, however, left the women free to vote for municipal officers and for township officials. Under the act women in every part of the State participated in the spring elections and in the township and municipal local option elections.

TO WAR ON WHITE PLAGUE.

Joliet, Ill., June 20.—"Putting the double cross on tuberculosis" is the announced policy of Miss Harriet Fulmah, extension secretary of the Illinois Society for the Prevention of the White Plague. Miss Fulman will visit towns in the county and hold public meetings for the securing of new members. She will tack signs containing a double cross in red on fences and public places about the county. She will later procure data concerning the ravages of consumption here, and will lay this before the board of supervisors as an evidence of the need of a county sanitarium.

MAKES IMPORTANT RULING.

Sacramento, Cal., June 20.—The question of occupational diseases will be given much attention in the future because of a decision by the State Industrial Accident Board, which rules that lead poisoning does not constitute an industrial accident, but is an occupational disease. A claim for damages under the compensation act was disallowed. This decision is of particular importance to printers, painters, employes of lead smelters, and others exposed to this disease.

HORSESHOERS ORGANIZE.

Bakersfield, Cal., June 20.—Practically every horseshoer in this city has joined the new local of horseshoers. An application has been made for a charter from the Journeymen Horseshoers' International union.

WOULD BLOCK ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

When President Wilson made the charge that insidious forces are at work to block the enactment of anti-trust legislation, in order to show how artificial depression has been created, he gave out correspondence that had come into his posession. It was a circular letter sent out by Mr. W. P. Anhelt, president of the Pictorial Review Company.

The circular letter sent out under date of May 1 is self-explanatory and is as follows:

"Dear Sir—We take the privilege of writing you on a subject of vital importance to yourself and the country at large. It is no doubt evident to you that the prosperity has been lost somewhere in this country, owing to the mischievous activities of the politicians as recognized by all men.

"We inclose herewith draft of a letter which embraces the views of a majority of the thinking business people of our section of the country, and which should be addressed to the President of the United States, the Congress, and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission respectively.

"Might we suggest, if you agree with us, that you take the trouble of writing letters of a similar character to the President, the members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives from your State. **If you prefer to use copies of the inclosed letter we will mail you as many copies as you can conveniently use. Just send us a postal card. It will be more effective, however, if you write them on your own letterheads.** The sooner this appeal is made the greater effect it will have on the politicians who have caused the loss of prosperity.

"Enclosed find a list of names and addresses to whom the letter should be sent, but we omit the names of the Representatives and Senators from your State with whom you are no doubt familiar.

"Yours respectfully,
"THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY
"W. P. Anhelt, President."

Here is the ready-to-use letter that Mr. Anhelt offered to supply:

"Honored Sir:

"We respectfully appeal to your sense of justice, and ask in the name of the suffering American people, in the name of common sense, why wantonly harass business at this juncture when it is struggling for its very existence?

"Why throw more thousands of men idle when so many families are already starving?

"Why subject business to any experimental legislation now, when it is not prosperous? Postpone it. Drastic action on your part is a peril at this time. What we do need is a little building up—no more tearing down. We have had a sufficiency of experimental legislation for the present.

"The granting of the petition of the Eastern railroads for a 5 per cent freight increase will do more for the prosperity and development of the country than all legislation against unlawful restraint of monopolies. Such a determination will result in a movement forward, not backward, and any contrary determination by the Interstate Commerce Commission will emphasize the fact that Washington hostility is balking prosperity.

"The most serious situation that confronts the country today is the fact that unemployment is growing more acute. We need relief. We ask the Congress of the United States to halt before it is too late. Postpone all anti-business legislation. Give the country a rest, and, last, but not least, permit Congress to earn a well deserved early rest."

Then follows this list of names of United States officials to whom Mr. Anhelt urges that his form letter be sent: Woodrow Wilson, President of United States; Thomas Marshall, Vice President; James C. McReynolds, Attorney General; Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives; your Congressman and United States Senators; Interstate Commerce Commission, Edgar E. Clark, B. H. Meyer, Judson C. Clements, C. C. McChord, Winthrop M. Daniels, John H. Marble, James S. Harlan.

Letters of similar nature were circulated by the Simmons Hardware Company under date of June 9. They were sent to the clients of this great firm to help swell the chorus of criticism against the administration. The firm also furnished sample telegrams for ready use. The following is a copy of the letters and telegrams intended to accelerate public opinion:

"Dear Sirs: Regardless of conflicting reports and opinions, we know that general business in the United States is exceedingly dull at present, and that the month of May—as shown by the records of the commercial houses—was one of the poorest months we have had in a great many years. Hesitation, doubt, uncertainty and distrust seem uppermost in the minds of the people. We get all this information and arrive at these conclusions from our army of traveling men, representing our various houses, and also from the reports received by our information bureau, which comes directly from the very best authorities of every State in the Union.

"Therefore the question arises, what can be done to change and improve these conditions? This, in our judgment, is the psychological moment to try to improve them, and the subject should be considered from every viewpoint of common sense and patriotism.

"It is our judgment that there are three serious handicaps at present—or rather there are three subjects upon which the whole country is awaiting, and **when these three matters are cleared up or in satisfactory shape, we will begin an era of prosperity which will go forward by leaps and bounds until a better state of conditions will prevail than has existed in this country for the past two decades.**

"The first crop—winter wheat—is unusually promising. A bumper crop is almost assured beyond any question of doubt—the harvesting of which has already begun in Oklahoma, and will be in full sway in Kansas within a week. The gathering of this crop, when finished, will be an inspiration and encouragement to the whole country. We are very anxious to take full benefit of that inspiration and help to accelerate this forward movement of better conditions.

"The next problem upon which the country is waiting is the troubles in Mexico; and last, but not least, is the advance in freight rates to the railroads—a matter of exceedingly great importance, but coupled with these three matters is another one of equally great importance, we believe, to the best interests of this country, and that is that **Congress, which has been in session for considerably over one year—during which time it has done much creditable work—should not try to do anything more at present, but should cease their efforts, adjourn and go home. Especially do we recommend that no further attempt of legislation on the matter of the control of business or passing of anti-trust laws should be continued at this time.**

"What the country needs more now than anything else is a quiet time—an absolute rest from the agitation of politics and assaults upon business; it does not make any difference whether it is big business or little business. Nine-tenths of the business of this country is thoroughly honest, but because one-tenth of it may be questionable in its character or methods, the whole of the ten-tenths is made to suffer by this agitation, which is doing much damage.

"We therefore strongly recommend and earnestly hope that Congress may be convinced that they have done enough lawmaking for the present; that the country is absolutely tired and surfeited with political agitations, and that the agitation now of the control of business is exceedingly injurious and will serve to retard an improvement of business, which otherwise would be very great and rapid, bringing in the most desirable way 'the greatest good to the greatest number.'

"We submit these arguments or reasons to you, asking you and paying you to use your best influence in following the lines suggested in this communication—viz., to have Congress shut up shop and go home.

"If you agree with us, send to your Congressman and Senators a telegram something like the inclosed, and urge your commercial club to pass strong resolutions along similar lines and send them to Washington. Our representatives there are worn out physically and mentally and will welcome your suggestion that further consideration and legislation affecting business be postponed until December.

"Yours truly,
"SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY."

The inclosed telegram or night lettergram follows:

"To ——, Washington, D. C.

"In view of unsettled business conditions throughout the nation and the fact that we are inaugurating a new currency system, coupled with uncertainty of this year's crops, makes it advisable we believe for Congress to postpone new legislation affecting the business world until next regular session in December."

TO PROTECT CITY LABORERS

Denver, June 20.—A struggle carried on for several years by organized labor to protect municipal laborers has ended with the mayor signing an ordinance providing a wage of $2.50 a day for eight hours and imposing penalties for violations ranging from $50 to $300, together with a jail sentence.

Commenting on this gain, the United Labor Bulletin says:

"Judge Henry A. Hicks, who has represented the United Laborers in this matter, will now proceed to collect back pay for all those who have filed claims against the city as not having received the legal rate of $2.50 per day. Payment to contractors will be withheld until all these accounts are satisfactorily settled.

"During this campaign there was organized the United Laborers' Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, composed principally of men employed in the parks and on the streets. This union has grown in numbers rapidly and was largely instrumental in securing the new amended ordinance, its officers and members exercising rare judgment and good sense in every move, securing the thorough co-operation and support of the Trades and Labor Assembly, the Building Trades Council and various local unions of the city.

"All this has aided materially in solidifying the labor movement here and gaining for all city employes the assurance of a regular minimum wage of $2.50 for eight hours' work, which is a vast improvement over conditions which previously prevailed. This being true, all those who have not as yet become members of the United Laborers' Union should do so at once and thus become affiliated in a fraternal and business way with those who have done so much to gain for them these conditions."

SUPPORT ANTI-TRUST BILL.

El Paso, Tex., June 20.—The State Federation of Labor convention ordered messages forwarded to United States Senators Culberson and Shepherd urging their support of the labor exemption provisions of the Clayton anti-trust bill. The following was forwarded to President Wilson: "The Texas State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, representing more than 200,000 wage earners, respectfully request you to use your influence in the passage of the amendments pending that will exempt labor and farmers' unions from operation of the anti-trust law. We also request you to keep federal troops in the mining regions of Colorado until a satisfactory adjustment has been reached between the miners and the operators, this is order that justice may be done and that our country may not be further disgraced by such outrageous proceedings as have occurred."

LABOR OFFICIALS JOIN FORCES.

Nashville, Tenn., June 20.—At the joint convention of state factory inspectors and labor commissioners of this country and Canada it was decided to amalgamate under the name of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. The convention adopted recommendations for state legislation proposed by President Cohen. The proposals provide, among other things for an eight-hour day for women; raising the minimum age limit for employment of children, increase of pensions to mothers, and the prohibition of night work for all persons under eighteen years of age.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 20.—The Board of Education has evinced no desire to interfere with any trade union ideas of public school teachers. Local unionists wrote the board for its position on this question and were told: "Inasmuch as the Board of Education has no control over teachers in such matters, it would be outside the board's province to take any action of the kind that you suggest. The board feels that it should neither approve nor disapprove of the attendance of teachers at such meetings."

BAKERS' UNION IS FORMED.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 20.—Bakers and Confectionery Workers have formed a union in this city and applied for a charter from the international union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

CHILD LAW HAD CLOSE CALL

Baton Rouge, La., June 20.—The state child labor law had a narrow escape from being repealed. A bill for the further regulation of child labor was being considered, when it was discovered that one section absolutely prohibited children under fourteen years of age from working in any factory, mill, mine, packing-house, manufacturing establishment, or hotel, "or in any theater or concert hall or in or about any place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are made or sold," etc.

The reference in the bill to theaters would, it was believed negative the Clinton law, while it was thought that specific prohibition of employment of children under fourteen years of age in concert halls and other places where liquor is sold would be taken to mean that children over that age could be employed in these places. The Gay-Shattuck law now prohibits this. In view of the fact that the Samuel measure carried a repealing clause it was regarded as particularly dangerous to the two measures which, in effect, it appeared to amend.

The author of the bill accepted an amendment when his attention was called to the dangerous clause.

TO CUT LIVING COST.

Philadelphia, June 20.—The Adams Express company announces the establishment of an order and food products bureau to promote more intimate relations between the producer or dealer and the consumer and create a market for food products that in the ordinary complicated and cumbersome system of handling commodities frequently means a loss to the grower and entails unnecessary high costs to the ultimate buyer. The company will become a clearing house for excess production, disposing of fruits, berries, butter, eggs, poultry, fish, meats and other food articles at a minimum of expense to seller and buyer. The company is responsible to both, delivering the commodities to the buyer's door and the money to the seller without any intervening agency.

The company evidently intends to compete with the parcel post and announces a rate 25 per cent below the commercial rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BIG OUTPUT OF COAL.

Washington, June 20.—All previous records of anthracite coal production were broken in 1913, when the output was 81,718,680 long tons, according to figures by the geological survey. This exceeded the highest previous output by nearly 1,000,000 tons. Last year's production was valued at $195,181,127, compared with 75,322,855 tons, valued at $177,622,626, for 1912.

The average working time for men established a record in the anthracite region. The average was 257 days, the nearest approach being in 1911, when an average of 246 working days was recorded. The average number of men employed was 175,745. The number of fatal accidents in the anthracite mines in 1913 was 618, compared with 584 in 1912.

PARCEL POST HELPS FARMER

Washington, June 20.—That eggs can be marketed successfully by parcel post is the conclusion reached by the Department of Agriculture as the result of extended experiments. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that this method of shipment frequently obtains a better price for the producer and a fresher article for the consumer. The experiments, it is announced, further show that the parcel post was of particular value to the man whose flock was too small or who lives too far from express service to permit him to ship his eggs in regular commercial cases.

In the course of the experiments, which extended over a period of five months, the department shipped 9,131 eggs in 466 lots by mail from various points under varying conditions and in different types of containers. Of these 227, or slightly less than 3.6 per cent, were broken, but only 200, or a little less than 2.2 per cent, were absolutely wasted. The others, though broken, could still be used. The percentage of breakage will be greatly reduced, it is stated, when postal employes become more accustomed to handling such fragile matter.

SEAMAN'S POINT AGREED TO

Washington, June 20.—The Senate committee on foreign relations has ordered a favorable report on the London Convention on Safety of Life at sea, with important qualifications, however, that retain for the United States the right to make its own laws applicable to all vessels coming to its ports. Officers of the International Seamen's union, aided by the American Federation of Labor, have registered emphatic protests against the treaty as originally submitted, which, it was shown, would amount to a surrender of the jurisdiction now exercised by the United States over foreign and domestic vessels in our own ports. It was further shown that this international treaty would prevent port authorities from enforcing any safety provisions the United States might pass, if these standards were higher than those agreed to by the London Convention. By amending this treaty the Senate committee makes it possible for the United States to make its own laws applicable to all vessels coming into its ports and leaves the road open for the passage of the Seamen's bill.

A PLEA FOR STRONG MEN.

Orno, Maine, June 20.—In a speech to the graduating class of the University of Maine, Vice-President Marshall said, in part:

"We Americans are not dishonest, neither at heart nor intellectually, but I am fearful that many of us are intellectual cowards. When 'getting on' involves us with our consciences and with the laws of the land, we do not fight the battle out with ourselves. We throw ourselves into the arms of the law and demand absolution from sin and protection from punishment. The law, of course, has defined neither fraud nor dishonesty with that degree of certainty which places our proposed conduct within its terms.

"The old order of education has changed. It furnished a philosophy and taught men that happiness was not in his material surroundings, in position or power, but in his own purposes and conduct. The humanities have been forgotten in the rush for the successes.

"Our institutions of higher learning may not be expected to furnish a philosophic view of life, but they can be expected to instill into the minds of young men intellectual courage.

"I am visionary enough to believe that intellectual courage combined with honesty will solve whatever social and economic problem may arise. May this institution send no man into the world to be a leader in thought who is too cowardly to fight error and too timid to embrace truth."

PHONE COMPANY LOSES SUIT.

Trenton, N. J., June 20.—Justice Swayze, of the Supreme court, has ruled that an employer is not entitled to recover for the wages of an employe killed through the negligence of a third party. The Interstate Telephone company sued the Public Service Electric company for losses sustained through the death of Frank Jeffries, an employe of the telephone company. Justice Swayze reasons that under the employers' liability act the compensation is in fact wages. Jeffries fell from a pole while he was at work and was killed. The claim was made that his death resulted from the negligence of the Public Service and suit was brought by the telephone company to recover its losses sustained under the liability act. This was the first case of its kind in the state.

BITTER STRIKE SETTLED.

Mitchell, Ind., June 20.—A satisfactory settlement has been reached between Cement Mill Workers' union, No. 14501, and a cement company in this city, thereby ending a hard-fought battle of four months' duration. The union was organized about a year ago and affiliated directly to the American Federation of Labor. About four months ago all officers and forty members were discharged for holding membership in the union. During a parade of strikers last March, they were attacked by strike-breakers on the public highway. One man was killed and two seriously hurt. The cement workers have been receiving strike benefits from the American Federation of Labor, whose officers and affiliated organizations are thanked by the cement workers for assistance rendered.

Judge Dayton Faces Grave Charges; Congress to Investigate His Conduct

Washington, June 20.—"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the highest privilege. By virtue of my office as a member of the House of Representatives, I impeach Alston G. Dayton, judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of West Virginia, of high crimes and misdemeanors," said Representative Neely, of West Virginia, on the floor of Congress this week, as he presented a long list of indictments against a Federal judge who has gained much prominence through the issuance of labor injunctions and his imprisonment of striking miners. The charges submitted by Representative Neely are as follows, and were referred to the committee on the judiciary to investigate same:

"I charge him with having unlawfully conspired with certain corporations and individuals to bring about the removal of John J. Jackson as judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of West Virginia, in order that he, the said Dayton, might be appointed to fill the vacancy in said office.

"I charge him with showing marked favoritism to certain corporations having extensive litigation in his court.

"I charge him with having had summoned on grand juries in practically every instance wherein grand juries have been impaneled by him persons connected with certain corporations, to which he has shown marked favoritism during his term of office, and with having summoned to serve on petit juries in his court the agents, servants, and representatives of said corporations.

"I charge him with having assisted his son, Arthur Dayton, who is a young attorney practicing in his court, in the preparation of the defense and trial of numerous cases against certain corporations for which the said Arthur Dayton is attorney, which cases were tried before him, the said Alston G. Dayton, and I further charge him with unlawfully using his high office and influence in behalf of said corporations.

"I charge him with abusing his power and influence as judge to further the interests of his son, Arthur Dayton, in this, that he, the said Alston G. Dayton, advises litigants in his court to discharge other lawyers representing such litigants, stating to such litigants that their lawyers will not be honest with them relative to their litigation, and that they ought to employ his son, Arthur Dayton, to represent them in such litigation pending in his court and other courts.

"I charge him with using the funds of the United States for an improper purpose in this, that the stenographer and janitor employed in his office do the work for both him and the said Arthur Dayton, the government paying the salaries therefor.

"I charge him with having violated the acts of Congress regulating the selection of jurors.

"I charge him with having actively engaged in politics and with having used his high office as judge to further the political ambitions and aspirations of his friends.

"I charge him with lending his services, as judge, to the coal operators of West Virginia by improperly issuing injunctions to prevent the miners from exercising their just and legal rights under the laws of the State of West Virginia and of the United States, and further charge him with showing hatred and bitterness toward certain miners on trial in his court for alleged violation of injunctions awarded by him; and further charge him with using his office as judge to discourage and prevent said miners from exercising their lawful right to organize and peaceably assemble under the laws of the United States and the State of West Virginia.

"I charge him with having wrongfully expressed his own opinions, in charging grand juries in his court, relative to politics and other matters not the subject of investigation before him.

"I charge him with having conspired with certain corporations and individuals in the formation of a carbon trust, in flagrant violation of law, the object of which was to control the sale of practically all the carbon black manufactured in the United States, the said Dayton being largely interested in the manufacture of such product.

"I charge him with having unlawfully had an order entered staying a certain proceeding, the object of which was the condemnation of a lot in Philippi, W. Va., for a site for a Federal building, in order that he might substitute a different location near his home and upon which he held an option.

"I charge him with having publicly denounced the President of the United States from the bench and before a jury.

"I charge him with having unlawfully used the funds of the United States Government for his own private use in this, that one Henry Wright, who has for many years been paid a salary by the Government for acting as a messenger for said court, has never performed the duties of his office, but has performed the services of a domestic in the home of said Dayton at Philippi, W. Va.

"I charge him with having wrongfully collected from the Government money or funds as expenses not due or allowed to him under the statute which allows him his actual expenses while holding court away from his judicial residence.

"I charge him with having wrongfully kept open the books of his court at Philippi, W. Va., while the court was ostensibly in session, but while no business or court matters were being transacted by him for the sole purpose of enabling his court criers and bailiffs to draw pay.

"I charge him with having, in open court and before a jury, accused witnesses of swearing falsely in cases then on trial before him.

"I charge him with having directed the marshal of his district to refuse to pay the fees of witnesses whom he had accused of testifying falsely.

"I charge him with having refused to enforce certain laws of the United States, stating from the bench that such laws are not right.

"I charge him with having openly denounced and criticized from the bench and before a jury the United States Supreme Court for having adopted the rules of procedure now in force.

"I charge him with having discharged jurors for rendering verdicts not agreeable to him.

"I charge him with having openly stated that he would not permit the United Mine Workers of America to exist within the jurisdiction of his court.

"I charge him with having refused to permit certain defendants in a case in his court to have an interpreter, so that they could defend themselves against the charge of violating an injunction.

"I charge him with having stated in open court that the United Mine Workers of America are criminal conspirators.

"I charge him with being so prejudiced as to unfit him temperamentally to hold a judicial office.

"I charge him of being guilty of various other acts of personal and judicial misconduct for which he should be impeached."

BROKEN RAILS ARE BLAMED

Washington, June 20.—Broken rails have been responsible for the killing of 175 persons, the injuring of 6,004, and damage to the extent of $3,227,793 during the last ten years, according to a report made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by H. W. Belnap, its chief inspector of safety appliances. Belnap recommends a complete investigation of rail, track, and wheel load conditions for the purpose of determining the effect thereon of the recent types of locomotives and cars with their greatly increased wheel loads and ascertaining remedy. The report was made in connection with an investigation of a derailment of a passenger train on the New Haven road on October 25 last, near Westerly, R. I., which resulted in the injury of seventy-four passengers and three employes.

The report says that the derailment was caused by a defective rail. Chief Inspector Belnap points out that there are thousands of rails in use made at the same time and under the identical conditions as those whose use had brought out the defect.

"It is manifestly evident," says Mr. Belnap in his report to the commission, "that in this type of rail failures there is presented a serious situation. Rail failures of other types have been the cause of many accidents. To those elements of danger existing in the past is now added this type of failure shown in the development of interior fissures."

SHOWER BATHS FOR HOGS.

Baltimore, June 20.—Discriminating hogs, and those having an eye to the creature comforts of life, will hereafter select the Baltimore and Ohio railroad when they leave on their journey to the packing house. That railroad is going to provide shower baths for the hogs which patronize its lines. These shower baths will be administered at terminals and at resting stations at which the hogs are fed and watered. Attention also will be given to the cleanliness of cattle, horses, and sheep, so that the cars in which they are hauled may be cleaned en route. The railroad has not decided how many livestock bathhouses will be required to carry out the requirements of the new order, but it is argued that added to the comfort relief from obnoxious odors will afford a traveling public, the animals will be in better condition upon arrival at destination.

TO REPORT SEAMEN'S BILL.

Washington, June 20.—The House committee on merchant, marine and fisheries has voted to report a seamen's bill, the contents of which is as yet unknown. The committee instructed its chairman to apply for a rule to have the bill considered by the House at the earliest possible date. Such information as has leaked out indicates that the bill ordered to be reported possesses the vital points of the La Follette Seamen's bill which has already passed the Senate and is being urged by the Seamen's International Union, and the entire trade union movement.

P. M. MUST BE SOLD.

Detroit, June 20.—Bankrupt for years, and for the last three years in the hands of receivers, the Pere Marquette railroad, it is expected, will be sold under the foreclosure suit brought by consolidated mortgage holders and now pending, within a few months. United States Judge Tuttle is quoted as saying that the railroad must be sold as soon as possible.

CARPENTERS SIGN AGREEMENT.

Sioux City, June 20.—The Carpenters' union has secured an agreement with one of the largest contracting firms in this city to employ only union labor.

TO ENFORCE 8-HOUR LAW

Baltimore, June 20.—Local trade unionists are demanding that the eight-hour law be rigidly enforced by contractors on municipal work, who have failed in their numerous attempts to defeat the law, which has been held constitutional. Lawyers for the contractors asked the state's attorney that their clients be allowed to continue as they were at present for a "reasonable length of time." This "reasonable length of time" they made known was a matter of three months. The subterfuge to permit of further violations for three months longer did not meet with approbation of those interested in the prosecution of the violators, declaring that two weeks was sufficient to affect changes that would arise over the reduction in the number of working hours for men engaged on city contracts.

One of the principal arguments of the attorneys for the contractors, against living up to the eight-hour law was that those who were working on city contracts would lose money because of the sudden change. A reduction in the number of working hours, it was stated, would entail a great loss to the contractors.

It was pointed out that when these contractors bid on the contracts it was with a full knowledge that the law called for an eight-hour workday for their employes who were engaged on city work.

HARD WORK AND LOW WAGES.

New York, June 20.—Representing the Longshoremen's union, Daniel Sullivan testified before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations and told what kind of work the 45,000 longshoremen in Greater New York do for $9.50 and $10 a week. "Working in the hold of a vessel," explained Sullivan, "I usually carry bags weighing on an average of 250 pounds." Very often his stretches of steady work were fifteen hours. He said a large percentage of the longshoremen had to hang around day and night, waiting for an opportunity to make the $9.50 or $10 a week at odd times.

"What is the average length of time a man can do longshore work and last under the present conditions?" asked the chairman.

"Not longer than fifteen years," replied Sullivan.

"When you were hurt in the discharge of your work and were laid up, did the company that employed you make a settlement?" was asked.

"I was laid up six weeks," replied Sullivan "A lawyer for the company thought $15 ought to be reasonable compensation for that period."

RAILROADS ARE FINED.

St. Paul, Minn., June 20.—"When trains come in over a single track bridge to the union depot we can't take any chances with a sleepy switchman," said Judge Morris of the United States District Court, in adjudging the Great Western railroad guilty of working its train tower men over nine hours at a shift. The Great Northern road was found guilty of working three telegraphers more than eight hours in each twenty-four and an engine crew 14 hours, gave them two hours' rest and sent them back to work for 15½ hours.

FUND LOSES $90,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 20.—Trustees of the Pennsylvania Mothers' Pension Fund have discovered that their extreme care in ladling out pensions for mothers has resulted in a loss of $90,000 to the fund. The trustees have been most deliberate in their investigations, believing that all unexpended moneys would remain in the fund. But now they find that the law prescribes that if the $100,000 appropriated is not used, the remainder shall revert to the state. As they only spent $10,000, the $90,000 goes into the state treasury.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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LABOR BACKS ANTI-TRUST PROGRAM.

About a year ago President Wilson charged that powerful and insidous influences were at work to prevent the passage of tariff revision legislation.

There had long been vague assertions that behind the visible government was the real government, the invisible influence that determined all big issues. But the President's charge, bold, sweeping, positive, came with startling effect.

The people demanded the facts in the case.

At first Congress was inclined to treat the matter lightly, but began an investigation. But soon the whole world was shocked, amazed, as the story revealed the machinations of the subtle influences that had polluted the fountain head of political life of the Republic.

The craft, the audacity, the unscrupulousness of the special interests proved to be of proportions paralleled only by the operations of the British East India Company in India.

A powerful organization of employers—the National Manufacturers' Association—was proved guilty of betraying the people of the land and was condemned by the report of the investigating committee.

The charge made by President Wilson in regard to the operations of an insidious lobby to prevent tariff legislation was proved true with appalling convincingness.

But the "interests" did not yield their special privileges without a struggle. Special privileges mean workless dividends and profits to them. They have greater regard for dollars than for people.

The Democratic party came into the control of the government pledged to legislation to return to all the people the rights and opportunities which the special interests had monopolized. The administration proceeded to enact legislation which would release business from the strangle-hold of predatory wealth.

Unable to influence the administration directly, "big business" endeavored to create a public opinion favorable to their purpose. They deliberately fostered business uncertainty, increased financial depression and in every way magnified the effects of the natural disturbance to business from changed regulations and readjustments.

Some time ago the President made the assertion that the present situation in the business world was merely physchological. The "interests" seized upon the statement as a target for further satire and comment intended to increase their control upon the nation's psychological processes and to create popular demand for delay in enacting trust legislation.

But the interests should have been warned by the experience of a year ago. The President does not speak without deliberation. The President has power to influence public opinion, because the people believe in his honesty.

On June 15, President Wilson charged that the same subtle influences that attempted to block tariff legislation are now working to defeat the anti-trust legislation proposed by the administration.

Simultaneously with the charge of the President, letters were made public which prove the existence of a conspiracy to defeat anti-trust legislation. The special interests have resorted to time-honored methods of "accelerating public opinion."

Their purpose is to retain their control over the lives, the welfare and the destiny of America's masses. They gained control by cynical, brutal, disregard for humanity. They would retain their advantage by conscienceless disregard for human welfare.

But the interests will fail. The President's fearless charge was timely. The conspiracy of the interests will act as a boomerang for their destruction. A free people will not tolerate insidious attacks upon their government and their liberty. The conspiracy will increase popular interest and demand for trust legislation.

Trusts and monopolies are by nature specially privileged. Special privilege has given them control over the economic and the political life of our country. Anti-trust legislation restricting and regulating these trusts and monopolies is necessary for the welfare of the people.

President Wilson insists that such legislation be enacted without delay. He declares that it is unstatesmanlike to defer action upon the measures now pending in Congress and thus prolong the period of economic adjustment.

That the President is right in his anti-trust program is evident to all who consider the real interests of the whole nation.

Organized labor of America stanchly supports the position of the President in his anti-trust program, as passed by the House of Representatives.

The American Federation of Labor has for years been committed to anti-monopoly legislation. Now is the time to secure it.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods stand as a unit upon this legislation.

As citizens of this country organized workers insist upon the enactment of anti-trust legislation. As workers vitally interested in securing their rights as free human beings we insist upon the enactment of the labor sections of the Clayton bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

The decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the International Harvester Company versus State of Missouri, printed in full in this issue, completely and wholly justifies the position for years maintained by the organized workers of the country. That decision justifies beyond the peradventure of a doubt the legislation passed by the House of Representatives on June 5, in the form of the Clayton bill, which clearly differentiates between labor power and the products of labor. This decision, rendered by the highest judicial tribunal, effectually silences that coterie of opponents who have continuously insisted that to classify humanity outside the category of accumulated wealth in the shape of material products, is legislation arbitrarily determined.

The cause of organized labor is just. It is the great cause of humanity. The greatness of our purpose justifies the uncompromising nature of our demands. The United States Senate must regard the cause of humanity.

HOUSE OF CARDS TUMBLES.

The United States Supreme Court has smashed the house of cards labeled "class legislation," so carefully builded by opponents of the Clayton-anti-trust bill.

Aided by newspaper allies, our opponents have bent every effort to becloud the issue of exempting organizations of workingmen from trust classification.

Like the baronial retainers of old, these newspapers joined big business in its shout of "class legislation" and "special privilege."

Recalling the adage, "where there's smoke there's fire," these forces have made frantic appeals for "law and order" to create the impression that any public official who favors exempting unions from trust classification is "throttled by the labor lobby," and would trade principle for votes.

Congressmen who supported this measure were derided, their motives questioned and their sincerity attacked. Incessantly did the Big Business cuckoos chirp the tale of government weakness and decay before the onslaughts of "the vicious labor lobby."

The purpose of this tin-pan campaign was to create a sentiment among our lawmakers and other officials that any one who supports labor exemption is a vote hunter, and a self seeker, devoid of merit and bereft of patriotic ideals. By this method did big business call on lawmakers to furnish them an alibi, a proof of alleged patriotism, by voting against labor.

This campaign is identical with the publicity schemes of patent medicine fakes—avoid facts and shout your claims in the hope of making converts.

The Clayton bill opponents have called to their command the most fertile imaginations to create an atmosphere hostile to labor's cause. Argument and logic have been supplanted by the demagogue's lore. Frenzied and unsupported claims are made by those intent on defeating the workers, regardless of cost or the merits of labor's case.

But the house of cards comes tumbling down with the Supreme Court's decision in the case of the International Harvester Company vs. the State of Missouri, wherein the court holds that it is perfectly legal for the state to pass an antitrust law and not include labor organizations. The highest court in America holds that a legislative body has the right to make this classification, and with this decision is swept into the attic every "class legislation" brain-storm and heirloom that has been used against workers in their efforts to annul court interpretations of the Sherman anti-trust law that place them under the operation of this act.

With quiet sarcasm the court presented the Harvester Company's position thusly:

"Under the principle applied, if a combination of all the great industrial enterprises (and why not railroads as well?) could not be condemned unless the law applied as well to a combination of maidservants or to infants' nurses, whose humble functions preclude effective combination."

The court assumed even the Harvester Company could not support this position, and then the court drove home, clear to the hilt, this smashing point: "ADMIT EXCEPTIONS, AND YOU ADMIT THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE TO SELECT THEM."

The court enlarged on this point by quoting State vs. Standard Oil Co., 218 Mo., 1, 370, 372: "It must be borne in mind that the differentiation between labor and property is so great that they do not belong to the same general classification of rights, or things, and have never been so recognized by the common law or legislative enactments."

The decision is an epoch maker. It is an answer complete to labor's contention that it cannot be classed with trusts. The decision will undoubtedly force the opponents of labor exemption to reform their lines of offense and defense, for the cry "class legislation" has been wrenched from their grasp before the United States Supreme Court's verdict that legislative bodies may classify and distinguish between organizations of working men and women, and gigantic corporations which, in the case at bar, has been found guilty of "illegal, wilful and malicious" practices.

THOSE "FRIENDS" OF CONVICTS.

In a recent issue of the New York Times appeared the following article as an editorial under the caption "Prison Contract Goods:"

"The Booher-Hughes bill to prohibit interstate commerce in convict-made goods is unquestionably a mischievous measure. There can be no good argument against putting convicts to work. They can never be reformed if they are kept idle. The goods they produce are innocent, not guilty, and they deserve to be sold at market value.

"The argument of those who are trying to foist this bill upon Congress is that by employment upon roads and farms and in making supplies for State institutions, work enough can be found for the prisoners. That is not so. Farming and road building can be done only during half of the year, and the other half cannot be occupied with simply supplying a few needs of institutions. To provide for their many needs would necessitate the building of too many petty manufactories at prisons. In Wisconsin, for example, where about half of the prisoners work under the contract system, their earnings net the State approximately $125,000 a year from goods shipped in interstate trade. Not a reputable economist in the country would say that this money is gained at any sacrifice to the country's legitimate business interests. To keep the men idle would be a sacrifice—a sheer waste."

It seems incredible that a newspaper with the reputation of the Times should display such a slight knowledge of the real situation surrounding the inmates of penal institutions where their labor is sold to a contractor. The Times is either ignorant of these conditions or it is deliberately misrepresenting the facts for some reason best known to itself.

The article quoted above contains the thought set forth by Norris G. Osborne, a member of the Board of Parole, of Connecticut, in an address at the conference of Charities and Correction in that State, who is a prominent advocate of the contracting system, and if this article is read in conjunction with the address of Mr. Osborne one would be almost convinced that plagarism had been used by the Times.

We are reliably informed that Mr. Adolph Lewishon, chairman of the National Committee on Prison Labor, wrote an article for publication in the Times to refute the argument of the Times which was so "blue-penciled" as to make it virtually worthless, as many, if not all, of the really important facts were eliminated. If this be true, it would appear that the Times does not want to be fair or it favors the convict contract labor system which is such a disgrace to our country.

There is but one of two things which the Times, as a disseminator of the news and power in forming public opinion, can do on this question, and that is to declare absolutely for the contracting system or to secure first-hand information of the advantages accruing to the convict and the State from a businesslike administration of the State-use system.—The Garment Worker.

Dayton: a City That Found Itself

Since January 1, of this year, the government of Dayton, Ohio, a city of over 125,000 people, has been administered by a city manager, an innovation inspired partly by the experiences following the Dayton flood of a year ago. Only an exceptional city administration could have met the urgent needs of that time. The existing administration was not exceptional—in fact it was inadequate for the requirements of a progressive city under normal conditions. Under such circumstances the control of public affairs not unnaturally passed to the strongest men of the community. A great manufacturer and philanthropist assumed the burden of feeding and caring for the 100,000 people. Under his direction competent men took charge of the public works, sanitation and provisioning, with the result that the community regained a working condition with remarkable rapidity. It is not astonishing that after this experience the public expressed its approval of a charter making such type of government permanent.

Though in operation only four months, the advantages of unifying authority and responsibility in one man are manifesting themselves through prompt, decisive and direct action, a quality usually conspicuously absent in public affairs. A "go and he goeth" spirit has superseded the "checks and balances" and dulled initiative of a more complicated government. Two days after taking office the city manager instituted the practice of periodically flushing streets which (during previous administrations) had become filthy because the fire, water and public works departments did not cooperate. This co-ordination of the city's needs has been notable in large as well as small matters. At the end of 1913 the contracts for the disposal of garbage were to expire, yet, under the old administration, failure to co-operate with the local departments had nullified any efforts to provide a solution of this always vexing problem.

One of the first acts of the newly elected commission, at the suggestion of the city manager, was the appropriation of several thousand dollars to be spent at his discretion in a study of this and similar conditions. Within a month competent engineers had been secured to report upon feasible plans for refuse disposal.

The water problem was handled in a similar way. Under the present administration a new water supply has been secured, and steps have been taken which will ultimately provide for all the city's needs. The publicworks department has resumed the collection of ashes and rubbish after a lapse of a year, inaugurated a city-wide clean-up, placed rubbish receptacles in the business section, cleaned all residence streets, and authorized a commission on renaming and renumbering.

There no longer exists a government in which the several departments work as independent units in the prosecution of their duties. On each afternoon at 4 o'clock the department heads meet with the manager to discuss problems of common interest, and minor activities which call for co-operation—activities which formerly would not have been undertaken.

For example, the newly appointed district physicians of the department of welfare use the police-telegraph system for reporting, because such privileges can be secured by an order of one man, instead of through endless dickering between unrelated parties. Inmates of the city's correctional institutions work in the public parks and streets; the associated charties administers without directing expense all public relief. These are small items; but extended they eliminate thousands of dollars of useless expense, and add that peculiar quality to city government which makes it good government.—From "How Dayton's City-Manager Plan is Working," by Lent D. Upson, in the American Review of Reviews for June.

CITY PLANNING.

One of the principal questions to be considered at the annual convention of New York State mayors, soon to be held in Auburn, is city planning. This is a subject that has had little intelligent attention in the United States, and because it has been neglected many cities find themselves in a rather sorry pass.

City planning is no more than the exercise of intelligent foresight; it is building for the future. Most American cities have adopted the haphazard approach, following the plan that sufficient for the day is the building thereof, urging this poser: What has posterity ever done for us?

Of course, every merchant and manufacturer who looks for success looks to the future. He has his plans made for ten or twenty years ahead. So he can meet the demands that the future makes without inconvenience. And municipalities must follow the same plan if they are going to realize happily on the future.

Now, while we may, let us make provisions for parks and playgrounds, for boulevards, and for transportation systems. We have plenty of elbow room now, but we will soon find ourselves crowded and ill at ease unless we make provision for the future. We must provide for orderly progress or this will be a most unlovely city, a city without symmetry or design.

Let there be a commission named to give attention to a plan of progress for Niagara Falls. Let the plan be mapped out for twenty or thirty years to come, so that we may move to some definite design.—Niagara Falls Journal.

INSURANCE MEN ARE NERVOUS.

New York, June 20.—Insurance men are beginning to question what effect the new workmen's compensation act will have on their business. It is predicted the act, which goes into effect the first of next month, will result in strong competition between the companies because of the lower cost promised by the state law. While the state will have no monopoly of insurance under the law, it is expected to be in a position to cut heavily into the business of the private companies already existing and a big scramble for business is said to be sure to follow.

PRINTERS LESSEN HOURS.

Sacramento, June 20.—The Typographical union has accepted the compromise offered by their employers relative to working hours of job office machine men. Beginning September 1, these mechanics will work seven and one-half hours a day. The contract agreed to will run for three years.

"PIPE" STRIKE ENDS.

New Castle, Ind., June 20.—Arbitration has ended the plumbers-steamfitters' strike, which has affected North township cities, and which has been on since last April. Both sides have accepted the award, and the "pipe" men have returned to work.

THE MODERN WAY

"There will be no hop-field riots this summer," says the State Immigration and Housing Commission. Yet the commission hasn't driven out of the State the "element" which causes riots; it hasn't put in jail all the men capable of leading rioters; it hasn't arranged to surround all labor camps with armed militia; it hasn't even converted all hop workers to the belief that it is wicked to stir up a row when employers bulldoze them.

The commission is trying a different method. It is laboring to make certain that no camp of migratory laborers in California is dangerous to health or morals. It promises that the Durst ranch at Wheatland will have a model camp this year. The welfare of at least 100,000 migratory laborers will be increased through the work of this commission. No deep-seated problems of labor will be solved, but the road toward their solution will be made easier.

Hence it is fairly certain that there will be no riots, no killings, and consequently no men to be put in jail.—San Francisco Bulletin.

PLENTY OF LEISURE

We have hitched the lightning to 10,000 industries. We have embalmed the human voice. We talk 500 miles as we would across a room. Who is going to tether the sunlight of a summer day and put it upon a treadmill?—Public Ledger.

We cannot say who? But it is quite certain he is living; maybe a very small boy; but he will be putting the sunlight to work before many years pass. Things are moving in that direction. We are rigging up all sorts of machinery to make use of the powers of nature and release men from hard work. It won't be long before it will not require more than two or three hours' work a day to keep everybody supplied with clothing and food. What is going to hasten that day is for everybody to be as efficient as they can be now and to employ their leisure for mental and moral improvement. We cannot make up any time for this glorious consummation by loafing, drinking, chewing, and spitting, as the days go by.—Ohio State Journal.

INDIVIDUAL GROWTH.

It cannot be too often repeated that the ends of society are not realized when there are great aggregate results, magnificent public works, great accumulations of wealth and of the means of sensual and sensitive enjoyment, with the degradation, or without the growth, of individuals; and that all changes in the form of institutions and the directions of active industry must be futile which do not originate in or draw after them an improvement in the character of individuals.

But it is self-evident that society can furnish a free arena for individual growth, only as the principles of justice and benevolence are recognized.—Mark Hopkins.

INFLUENCE.

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

Just as soon as you begin to Think or Do something, you begin to have Influence. Influence is something you can't keep at home. And when it gets away from you, you can never recall it.

Your Influence makes you Something of Somebody else.

Influence has no boundaries. Once started, though it may seem ever so trifling, yet it may have as its destination the farthermost corners of the Earth. If you would get a conception of Power, realize the Influence of a Strong Man.

It is well to remember that what you have that you can't help but give away is your Influence.

Bear in mind that your Influence is never wholly absorbed, nor does it disappear into Nothingness. It Counts again and again. Influence has no end.

The three greatest objects in life—Friends, Happiness, Success,—are each dependent upon proper Influence. So it is good to know that even the humblest person is, after all, master of his own Influence. He can send it out to scatter Sunshine or Shadows. It's his Choice.

A man's greatest Responsibility in this world lies in the way he acquires and gives out—his Influence.

Your Influence today is sure to have a tremendous bearing upon the total work of the world. Your Influence upon other people and the Influence of other people upon you is sure to become a Force and a Factor in the complete work of your day and theirs.

WHY THE OBJECTION?

Some persons, who are non-unionists at heart, claim that the members of organized labor should not refuse to work with non-unionists, and that it is against all laws of personal liberty.

It is our contention that the union man has the right to refuse to work beside the man who has not the courage to fight for his rights and his own uplift. The member of organized labor is giving both his time and money for the advancement of his cause. He attends his union meetings, works on committees and is endeavoring at all times to do something for the advancement of the toiling masses. In times past this union man has been spat upon and ridiculed by the very men whom he has favored and caused his wages to be raised.

Did you—non-union man—ever stop and study this wage proposition? Did it ever occur to you that the union man controls your wages? Don't you know that when a plumber, painter, carpenter, butcher, printer, plasterer or any other tradesmen gets more pay and shorter hours the "boss" must keep step with that raise in wages? He knows if he doesn't he will not be able to hold his men, for they will quit him and join the union, where they can get more pay and better hours.

The men composing "big business" admit that the working man has the right to work for whom he pleases, etc., yet when the man who has his labor to sell upon the public markets sets a certain price upon that labor you hear an awful wail about the workingman not being competent to judge what is best for him.

The workingman has been in the game long enough to know that if he does not fight for his rights no one else will. He will certainly choose the man for whom he wishes to work, and he undoubtedly will have something to say as to what salary he shall receive.—San Diego, (Cal.) Labor Leader.

"EASY MONEY."

There is no more credulous and unsophisticated person falling into the hands of the legal profession than the average labor-hating employer. He will fall an easy prey to the most extravagant and even unlawful schemes set before him, if he can but imagine that it will somehow hurt or defeat a labor organization. The ease with which detectives, strike-breaking agencies, and shyster attorneys fleece this class of employers borders on the marvelous. The latest example of this species of safe labor-baiting is that proposed by a certain attorney-at-law of this city who is circulating California employers with a proposition to have them subscribe for membership in an association, which is to be incorporated in another State, and on that ground attempt to prosecute actions against California labor unions in the Federal courts. The members will be entitled to intrust their litigation into the hands of the association, on the payment of an initiation fee of $5 and monthly dues of $1. The promoter of the scheme urges that unions are afraid of the Federal courts, and by such means seeks to inveigle the innocent employer into a fraudulent and illegal scheme. A prosecution for using the mails for purposes of fraud may threaten the enterprising and unscrupulous attorney in question. As for his proposed incorporation, it would be an unlawful corporation, as its objects would be contrary to public policy, and its acts would be deemed champerty, an indictable offense at common law. Besides, in all actions in equity the real parties in controversy must be brought before the court, hence no causes of action could be assigned to the corporation.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

WAIL OF THE JINGO.

Call out a million volunteers!
Come on, let's intervene!
What care we for mothers' tears?
Let the Ship of State careen!

Why should we hesitate to fight?
We have the men and the cash,
And all of Europe says it's right
For us to cut the dash.

Let's have a regiment or two
Led out to die today,
For boys are cheap to die or do
For the flag—hip, hip, hooray!

So wave the Stars and Stripes on high,
Why, where's your love of flag?
The grandest nation 'neath the sun
Bids soldier men not lag.

Of course, I cannot go to war,
The ties of business gird:
Some one like me must stay behind
To wave the bloody shirt.

—Detroit News.

THE TRUE TEST

You can laugh at the world—it's a funny old world—
You can laugh at the people you meet.
You can laugh at the antics you see on the stage.
You can laugh at the folks on the street.
You can laugh at the one who is fussing about,
Or the one who is taking a rest.
But with all of the topics that merriment make
Can you laugh at yourself? That's the test.

And why are you not, may I ask, if you please,
Legitimate subject for mirth?
You may be as funny in manner and speech
As any one else on the earth.
Give others a rest, for some people object
If over their failings you smile.
And here is a subject you need not offend
So laugh at yourself for awhile.

—Mobile Register.